The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6756.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

Another Fight—The Modocs Defeated—Their Ammunition Captured—Out of the Lava Beds.

LAVA BEDS, May 11—9 A. M., via SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Dispatches from Lieut. Bayles' camp state that at sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into the camp and fired on the picket guard. The command of Capt. Hasbrouck, after scouting all day, had returned to Sorass Lake for water, and were making efforts to secure some by digging, but none could be found. Donald McKay was sent back to Lieut. Bayles' camp as an escort of Battery B, of the Fourth Artillery. G and B Troops of the First Cavalry left for the scene of the fight, the distance being seventeen miles, and which occupied all night, until dawn of the next day. Capt. Jack's band rode within 100 yards of the camp, when all dismounted and charged on the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the herd, which left for the camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made, and the charge was sounded. This time Donald McKay and some of his men united and drove the Modocs into the timber, capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules.

One Modoc was left on the field, and nineteen mules, packed, also six dead bodies. Before the retreat the trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward the McLeod range of mountains.

Capt. Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. He is now furnished with five days' supplies, but water is very scarce, which makes a long stay in the field hazardous.

Gen. Davis is determined to keep the savages moving until the last Modoc is killed. The soldiers gain greater courage, having the enemy in the open ground.

The wounded are being brought into camp in wagons, and from there they will be taken to head-quarters. Two soldiers are reported mortally wounded.

Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition except what they have remaining in their pouches, as they lost their entire reserve of ammunition in this fight. The cavalry are in camp all safe. Capt. Jack has but seven animals with him. He wore the uniform of Gen. Canby, and took his position on the field in as lordly a manner as if he had been a Brigadier General.

The artillery will move at once to the other side of the lake. Enough men will remain in the old stronghold to keep it safe, while the rest will give chase and try to exterminate the fugitives. There were thirty-three Modocs engaged. No squaws were seen during the fight, nor by the scouts on the following night.

There is a strong suspicion that Capt. Jack is receiving aid from some unknown party. It appears strange how he got six boxes of central-primed cartridges. He did not capture them from our forces, and it is certain that he could not have picked up that amount after the battle of Jan. 17.

When the courier left the troops were between the lava beds and the Indians, the latter being entirely out of the lava-bed stronghold.

The condition of Lieut. Harris is much the same as last reported, but there is greater hope for his recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Three companies of troops have been ordered from Arizona to the Modoc country.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, yesterday, says: Five Indians attacked the house of James Harrison, eight miles from Walla Walla. He refused to give the Indians tobacco, and they knocked the door down. Harrison defended himself and daughter with a hatchet, knocked two ot the Indians down, and was struggling with a third when his daughter came to the rescue and knocked the Indian down with an ax. The neighbors heard the outcries and came to the relief of Harrison and his daughter, and captured three of the Indians, who are in jail. The two other Indians escaped.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Gen. Sherman has received the following dispatch, dated San Francisco, May 12:

> The remains of Gen. Canby arrived here this evening. The ceremonies will take place on Wednesday afternoon, and the body will be sent East on Thursday morning.
>
> J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The body of Gen. Canby is lying in state at army head-quarters. The funeral ceremonies will take place to-morrow. Flags are at half-mast on all the public buildings.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, May 13.—Two companies of the Fourth Infantry arrived here to day en route from Arkansas to the seat of the Modoc war.

Hot Pursuit of the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are twenty-five miles from the place of the last fight, and are hotly pursued by the troops and the Warm Spring Indians.

The Modocs to be Allowed no Rest—Warm Spring Indians on Their Trail.

LAVA BEDS, May 12.—The forces are acting some twenty-five miles from here, and are working this way, and probably driving the Modocs toward the stronghold they occupied at the time of the Thomas massacre.

The troops are moving from this camp this morning, hoping to cut them off before they reach it. All are active now, and the Modocs will be allowed to rest.

Gen. Davis hopes we have begun an action which will end in the extermination of the tribe. It was a grand mistake of the Modocs, who undoubtedly thought they could stampede this force as they had stampeded others, but they met with Warm Spring Indians.

These warriors started at the first fire as fast as they could get their guns, trotting in on the flank of the Modocs which surprised them. The cry, "Warm Springs" went through the Modoc ranks, and they were stampeded in place of the soldiers.

The Warm Springs drove them steadily all day, lay on their flank last night, and will renew the fight to-day. Batteries A and K left for the lava bed last night.

The wounded in the last engagement arrived at Boles' Camp last evening. Particulars of the fight are expected to-night. The topographical party leave for San Francisco to-day.

THE MODOC RESOURCES NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

From the mail courier who arrived at 12 o'clock last night, it is learned that the Modocs were heading toward Van Bremer's Mountain, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians.

The Modocs are either attempting to return to the lava beds from this side, or they will take to Van Bremer's Mountain, and there scatter.

They are evidently starved out and their ammunition nearly all gone, making them subjects for easy capture, if good guides are with the soldiers to hunt them.

The Casualties in the Last Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—No list of the killed and wounded at the last fight has been received from the Lava Bed camp. Two men were killed and seven wounded.

The mother and brother of Lieut. Harris have arrived in camp from Philadelphia. The remains of Gen. Canby leave for the East on Thursday. Mrs. Canby is particularly desirous that no demonstration be made on the route.

A despatch has just been received, dated Yreka, 13th. Capt. G. J. Lydecker, of the Engineer Corps, had arrived from the front with a six mule teams. He left camp yesterday morning at the same time as the regular courier. He has been sketching and photographing the lava bed country, and pronounces it one of the strongest imaginable natural fortifications. He confirms the previous reports concerning an engagement on the 10th inst., except that there was one soldier and one Warm Spring Indian killed, and eight soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian wounded, the latter having since died. Some of the soldiers are seriously wounded; but the Modocs were routed and scattered in the mountains bordering the lava bed, their trails being followed by Warm Spring Indians by blood, indicating that some were seriously hurt.

The Captain leaves in the morning for San Francisco.

Lieut. Harris is still in a very critical condition, though the surgeons think that as he has lived so long with the serious wounds he may recover.

The party who went up the Klamath in search of Bogus Charley has not returned. It is very doubtful if they catch him.

The latest reports from the Yainox reservation represents that all is quiet, but it is thought that the young young Klamath warriors would readily go to war if they were disturbed and Captain Jack holds out much longer.

Denial of the Reported Indian Cruelty in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A letter received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the agent of the Sacs and Foxes, in Iowa, states that there is no foundation whatever for the report that those Indians have put to death by torture or starvation one of their number, as a punishment for murder.

Capture of an Apache Chief Who Murdered Five Squaws.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Advices from Arizona state that the United States troops captured Quenhattannoba, the Apache chief, who murdered five squaws, and were about to hang him; but Gen. Crook ordered that he be sent to Fort Alcatraz, in the harbor of San Francisco.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the lakes, with north-easterly to north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and very cool weather, extending to the Ohio Valley; southerly and southwesterly winds, rising temperature and increasingly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rain in the former; north-westerly winds, generally clear, cool weather, and rising barometer in Canada and the Eastern and Middle States; north-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, north-westerly winds, veering to south-easterly and south-westerly; low temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather; for Canada and New-England, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, very cool and generally clear weather; for the upper lakes and North-west, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather and rain; for the Gulf States and Tennessee, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the South Atlantic States, increasingly cloudy weather, rising temperature, southerly winds and rain. Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 8 Park-row: 3 A. M., 55°; 6 A. M., 55°; 9 A. M., 58°; 12 M., 70°; 3 P. M., 69°; 6 P. M., 63½°; 9 P. M., 55°; 12 P. M., 52½°. Average temperature yesterday, 59⅜°.

OHIO.

Opening of the Constitutional Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—The Constitutional Convention assembled in the hall of the Representatives, at 10 A. M. Judge T. W. Powell, of Delaware, was chosen temporary chairman, he being the oldest member of the convention. After the members were sworn, a motion was made to proceed to vote *viva voce* for President of the convention, which was defeated. Pending the question of voting for the President of the convention, a recess was had until 2 P. M.

In the afternoon a permanent organization was effected by electing M. R. Waite, of Toledo, President on the fifth ballot.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas Robinson, D. D.

A London telegram announces the death of this distinguished divine. He was the youngest son of Rev. T. Robinson, in his lifetime Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and was born in 1790. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was thirteenth wrangler in 1813. For many years he was chaplain to Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Madras, in India. On returning to England, he became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge; was Rector of Therfield, Herts, from 1853 to 1861. He had been Master of the Temple since 1845, and Canon of Rochester since 1854. Among his theological and other works were *The Last Days of Bishop Heber*, published in 1827; a translation of the Old Testament into Persian; several sermons and charges delivered in India; *The Character of St. Paul; Sermons Before the University of Cambridge*, in 1840; *The Twin Fallacies of Rome; Five Sermons at the Temple*, in 1851, and *Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages*.

BASE-BALL.

Another Defeat for the Mutuals.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—The Baltimore and Mutual Clubs played here this afternoon. There were fully 2,000 persons present. The game resulted in a victory for the Baltimores, the following being the score:

Baltimores..........	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	1—11
Mutuals..........	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0—7

Local Notes.

The Atlantics take the 11½ train this forenoon for New-Haven, where they play the Yale College nine in the afternoon. To-morrow and Friday they play the Bostons, at Boston, and Monday next they play the Philadelphia club on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg. Tuesday the Philadelphians go to Waverley, where they play the Resolutes, and Wednesday they play the Mutuals on the Union Grounds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Continued Financial Excitement in Austria and Germany—Contemplated Action of the German Diet.

BERLIN, May 13.—The bourses of the principal cities of Germany are extremely depressed in consequence of the panic in Vienna. The Government, with a view to their relief, will introduce a measure into the Diet applying Prussia's share of the war contribution to the purchase of bills and public securities, to advances for the accommodation of merchants, and to the redemption of the debt for railway works.

VIENNA, May 13.—The operation of the bank act has been suspended.

The Pope's Condition Growing More and More Critical.

ROME, May 13.—The Pope was very feeble yesterday. He had a fainting fit which lasted an hour. To-day his condition is rather worse, showing excessive debility. This is the eighty-first birthday of his holiness, but he was unable to give audience to deputations which called at the Vatican to tender congratulations.

Death of an English Divine—An Heir Born to Pere Hyacinthe.

LONDON, May 13.—Rev. Thomas Robinson, the eminent English divine, Canon of Rochester, and author of several theological works, is dead. He was eighty-two years old.

GENEVA, May 13.—Mme. Loyson, the wife of Père Hyacinthe, has given birth to a boy.

A Carlist Conspiracy in Madrid.

MADRID, May 13.—A Carlist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic has been discovered in this city. Three of the conspirators have been arrested.

Señor Sagasta has disappeared from Madrid.

Prohibition of the Sale of a Paris Journal.

PARIS, May 13.—Gen. Ladmirault, the Military Governor of Paris, has issued an order prohibiting the sale of the newspaper *Journal d'Etat*.

Unreasonable Quarantine Regulations at Havana—Activity of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 12.—A steamer arrived today from Spain with 1,000 Carlist prisoners to reinforce the army here.

The steamers Yazoo, Juniata, Germania, and Havana, from New-Orleans, are still compelled to remain in quarantine here, although there are no cases of sickness on them, and the Board of Health of New-Orleans certifies that there is no cholera in that city. But the Government here claims that quarantine is imposed on, as information from the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans says that cholera really exists there. This rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations does much injury to commerce, and is believed to have been ordered on insufficient grounds.

An official telegram from Porto Principe reports that the Leon Battalion recently had a fight with the insurgents, and that the Cuban General, Ignacio Agramonte, was killed, and his body brought to Porto Principe. Gen. Sarguili is also reported to have been killed.

Señor Mendive, a collector for the Cienfuegos Railroad, while on his way to make a deposit in the San José Bank, was robbed of $20,000 by a thief, who snatched the package containing the money from his hands, and escaped with it.

The insurgents attacked a train on the Porto Principe Railroad, and killed the commander of the Molina Fort, two Captains, and a number of soldiers.

The steamer Crescent City arrived this morning from New-York.

LOUISIANA.

Order in the Troubled Section—Surrender of De Blanc.

NEW-IBERIA, La., May 13.—A squad of mounted Metropolitans arrived here at noon, by land, from St. Martinsville, to await the boat. The transport Ozark arrived at 5 o'clock with Badger's force, and took on the cavalry and a piece of artillery, and proceeded to Brashear, en route to New-Orleans. A squad of fifty got off at Terrebonne, to install officers at Thibodeaux. Two companies of United States troops, with Col. Smith in command, left on the Minnie Avery for Brashear City, where they have engaged transportation for New-Orleans, where they will probably arrive to-morrow evening. Two companies of United States troops remain at St. Martinsville, ten men and one officer of whom are at the service of the United States Marshal. Col. De Blanc and several of his friends surrendered, and are now on parole until Friday, when they will leave for New-Orleans. The names of the eleven for whom the Marshal has warrants are not ascertained. Quiet now reigns in St. Martinsville.

A Lady and Two Children from Newport, R. I., Lost in the Atlantic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—John Brown, who is an agent of the White Star line, of New-York, in this city, received news to-day that two trunks, marked "Mrs. J. R. Murphy, Newport, R. I.," had been found from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic. A lady of that name, with her two children, has been visiting her parents in Ireland, and was expected home during the Summer. Your correspondent called upon her husband to-night, who stated that, without doubt, the trunks belonged to his wife, and that she had been lost. The sad news of the finding of the trunks was his first intimation that she had sailed from Europe. Her two children were with her.

Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Eighty-ninth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, opened its session in St. Andrew's Church this evening, Bishop Stevens in the chair, and ninety-five clergymen in attendance. After the announcement of standing committees, two reports were read, one of them was on the constitution and canons which had been in charge of the Committee on Canons at the last convention, and referred to said committee for printing, but before it reached the convention it was destroyed by fire in the burning of Jayne's building. This report was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Committee on the Formation of a Federal Council reported resolutions as follows: That the convention elect eight clergymen and eight laymen, who, together with the Bishop, may represent this diocese in the Federate Council of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, provided the other dioceses of the Commonwealth shall appoint for such council in like manner, and that the appointment of time and place for the first meeting be left to the bishops. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Canons.

Opening of the Social Science Meetings in Boston.

BOSTON, May 13.—The eighth general meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced this evening in Freeman-place Chapel. The attendance included many learned, scientific and literary gentlemen and ladies. In the absence of the President, Hon George William Curtis, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Josiah Quincy, who introduced Dorman B. Eaton as a gentleman who had a great deal of experience in correcting some of the evils existing in the Municipal Government of New-York, and who had been placed by President Grant as the successor of Mr. Curtis at the head of the Civil Service Reform Advisory Board. At the close of Mr. Eaton's disquisition, Mr. Quincy addressed the audience. The association will continue its sessions to-morrow.

S. L. M. BARLOW CANED.

An Industrious Young Man Attempts to Ascertain the Value of Erie's Legal Adviser.

Trouble in Erie stock seems to be closely followed by difficulty among the parties who compose the "ins" and "outs" of the management. It was only a few days ago that Jay Gould, at present one of the "outs," shed blood in Delmonico's, which probably would be still coursing in his veins were it not that some time ago he was identified with Erie. First Fisk went, the great victim to "trouble in Erie;" then Gould shed his blood, in a more moderate way; and yesterday S. L. M. Barlow fell a martyr to the cause. Some men had rather be shot than ignominiously punched in the nose; and to some either of the first mentioned evils would seem light compared with the indignity of a caning. But yesterday Mr. Barlow, at present the last of the victims, had a rattan cane laid over his shoulders; and so another martyr is added to the lengthening list. There was a great deal of excitement about it in Wall-street. People wanted to know why he was caned. The boot-blacks in front of the Stock Exchange, as they "shine your boots for ten cents," discussed the pros and cons of the matter, and wondered whether S. L. M. Barlow was much damaged, and wanted to know who was the "rum chap who done it." The news was not generally credited at first, but it was soon substantiated. The reporters of the afternoon papers rushed in to Mr. Barlow and asked for information, which was readily vouchsafed them. It turned out that Geo. Crouch did the "caning." It occurred at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. The place was Mr. Barlow's front office, No. 35 William-street. The occasion was some disparaging remarks of Mr. Barlow in reference to Mr. Crouch, and which came to the ears of the latter. The parties to the affair were quite diverse as to size and age. Mr. Barlow is apparently about forty-eight years, six feet high, and weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. His manner is exceedingly courtly, with occasional exceptions. Mr. Crouch is about thirty-five years old, five feet and six inches in his stockings, and his weight averages about 120 pounds. Mr. Barlow is corpulent, while Mr. Crouch is thin. What the former gains by reason of his weight, the latter makes up in agility. It was emphatically a test case between the light and heavy weights.

According to the accounts which seemed most likely to be correct, Mr. Crouch came into the office and asked Mr. Barlow concerning the result of the Erie meeting which took place in the morning. Mr. Barlow answered rather snappishly, and alluded to certain strictures upon himself which had appeared in print, and which he accused Crouch of instigating. Crouch said that they were true, and he could prove them to be so, and that they were not severe enough. Mr. Barlow grew wrathy, and dissented strongly from the statements of his visitor. With this Mr. Crouch mentioned a remark made by Mr. Barlow some time ago, that "Crouch was a black-mailer," and wanted to know if he said so. Mr. Barlow replied that he said so, but that he was very much excited at the time. "Then," said Crouch, "if you made that remark I demand an instant apology." "S. L. M. B." fired up at the request, and said that as he couched the demand in such terms he would not take back the statement, but let it stand.

Before Mr. Barlow fairly finished his speech, he was extremely astonished at receiving a number of blows about the neck and shoulders from Mr. Crouch's cane, which dusted his coat thoroughly, and placed him in a very peculiar situation. As master of the house and dispensing hospitality, according to the ordinary rules, one is bound to treat visitors courteously, but "circumstances alter cases."

"S. L. M. B." for a moment stood transfixed with astonishment, but the sharp tingling from the blows of the cane caused him to develop a line of tactics. There are a number of heavy arm-chairs in the room, and one of them was within reaching distance. This he took, as at the same time a means of offense and defense against the murderous rattan and his formidable adversary. Mr. Crouch realized that if the chair wielded by Mr. Barlow's brawny arms came down upon his "caput" he was indeed lost, and so avoided the blows by dodging and catching the chair by its legs. The spectators describe the scene at this stage as very rich. The Erie *coup d'état* in comparison being a mere side-show. The clerks in the office instead of assisting their chief to "weed out" the ruthless invader, slid about under the counters and took advantage of the nearest crevices where a safe view of the field might be obtained. Mr. Barlow finally made one wild blow with the chair when he thought he had a sure thing, but when the chair came down it struck nothing more human than the counter. It was a bad blow for the chair. It needs repairs at present. Mr. Crouch got down-stairs. Mr. Barlow saw his foe vanishing and rejoiced. The battle was over. The fight was "fit." No sermons were preached, orations delivered, or pæans sung, but there was a general feeling of relief in the establishment. Most of the callers in the afternoon had heard the news and were sympathetic. Sympathy is a good medicine for a caning.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Barlow at his office, a short time after the battle was over, and inquired concerning the result of the engagement. The office was in extremely good condition, and everything was as serene as if war to the chair and cane had not been recently waged within its peaceful confines.

Mr. Barlow said that an unfortunate occurrence had transpired. That Mr. Crouch came in, and, after talking awhile, the conversation began to grow rather spicy. That Crouch referred to his remark, calling him a black-mailer, and demanded an apology. That he went to put Crouch out of the office, when the latter struck him frequently with his cane. That determined to vanquish the invader at all hazards, he seized a chair and used it with fearful effect upon the misguided and presumptuous Crouch. (At this point the reporter looked about the room for the mangled remains.) That he finally, not content with his success in punishing the invader, helped him down-stairs with a frequent use of his pedals to assist his locomotion.

When the reporter emerged from the office he breathed more freely to think that he had escaped from the scene of so much contention and suffering, and went straight up-town to the residence of Geo. Crouch, in East Nineteenth-street. The reporter, after having carefully prepared a few sympathetic remarks suited to address to a person in intense agony, rang the bell expecting to see Mr. Crouch propped up in pillows and writhing from pain. He was much astonished to learn that Mr. Crouch was out, and probably at the Hoffman House. On the way there, the reporter met him wearing the same apparel and in as good physical condition apparently as before the affray. Mr. Crouch laughed at mention of the affair, and said, "All there is to it is this, I went to Mr. Barlow about the Erie meeting. He spoke to me rather sharply about my course regarding him, and I told him it was deserved. I asked him if it was true that he said I was a blackmailer, some time ago. He said, "Yes," that he said so in a moment of excitement. I told him he must apologize instantly. He refused, and I laid my cane over his shoulders a number of times rather sharply. The dust formed a halo around his head. He stood transfixed for a moment, with his eyes bulging out so far that you could have knocked them off sideways. Then he seized a chair and tried to knock me down. He was so clumsy, though, he came near falling down trying to get out of his own way. I dodged the chair for a while, and finally got out of the room just as it came down over the counter. Mr. Barlow followed me to the top of the stairs, and called out to his clerks to send for a policeman. I turned around and told him that I would send one as I was on my way out. That is all I know of the affair."

The caning was the principal topic of conversation last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and much interest is evinced as to whether any legal proceedings will be taken in the matter.

THE MISSISSIPPI TRADE.

Aim of the St. Louis Conference—New-Orleans Versus New-York—Cheap Freight to Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Congressional Convention was originated for the purpose of gaining the favor of Congressmen for large appropriations to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River. Western people have set their hearts upon loading wheat in ocean steamers at St. Louis, and sending it to Liverpool without breaking bulk. They mean to do it; and if anybody has any objections to offer, it will be necessary to be forewarned and ready. The Mississippi River is the existing water line of transportation to the sea-board, which the people of St. Louis are so anxious to have improved. The Fort St. Philip Canal, to avoid the sand-bars at the mouth of the river, is the new line they want opened.

They propose to convert Congress to the project by impressing upon members its great importance to the whole country. They will be taken to the coal and iron mines, over a portion of the river, across the boundless wheat and corn-producing prairies. The usual order is simply reversed. Congressmen are brought here, instead of a delegation being sent to Washington. The plan works well thus far, the only drawback to complete success being the absence of so large a number of the members. There have been many arrivals to-day; probably about 100 members are present.

As there was no formal organization of the convention, there is no way of readily ascertaining just who and how many are here. The speeches to-day were by no means made up of glittering generalities, as intimated last night they might be. They were full of facts, well and forcibly put, and they made lodgment in the minds of several members. Mr. Blair's allusion to the duty of Congress in regard to specie payments was criticised by some as out of place and unnecessary. The speeches all seemed rather extravagant in statement and in promises for the future, but we are assured we shall see before the excursion is over, that both statements and promises are moderate when compared with the facts.

The immediate results of the improvements desired, are claimed to be the ability to carry wheat to Liverpool for twenty-seven cents per bushel, against fifty cents by way of New-York; thirty-five cents from the Baltic to Liverpool, and forty-five cents from the Black Sea provinces to the same port. The cost to New-York would be decreased half. The excursion to Texas will extend to New-Orleans, which city has about an equal interest with St. Louis in having the products of the Mississippi Valley reach the ocean exclusively, or as far as possible by the river route—perhaps a little greater.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Temple, in which the Congressional Conference is held, is handsomely decorated with flags and banners. Shields bearing the names of all the States of the Union, are hung from the railings of the gallery. The stage is elaborately embellished with flowers and plants in bloom. The conference was called to order at 12½ o'clock, by Hon. Henry T. Blow, who stated that, on consultation with gentlemen from all parts of the country, it had been decided that Mayor Brown, as executive of the City of St. Louis, should preside over the conference, add that the members of the local Executive Committee should serve as the other officers of the conference. Mayor Brown then took the chair and introduced Bishop Bowman, who invoked Divine blessing on the conference.

WELCOME BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Brown then delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. After bidding the Congressmen present a most cordial and hearty welcome on behalf of the whole people of St. Louis, and one which he hoped would make the memory of the visit pleasant, he said:

> It was not our purpose, in inviting you here, to-day, merely to discuss our local attractions, neither to bring undue influence to bear on you, and thereby endeavor to secure your committal to legislation calculated to take advantage or injure any portion of our common country. We have designated this convention as a convention, but in character it is more of an informal and friendly conference. We desire to submit a plain, practical exhibit of the needs of the West and South for improved water lines to the ocean. We do not desire to excite discussion; nor do we ask any vote in advance on legislative propositions; nor do we intend to embarrass you by strict parliamentary proceedings.

The Mayor then referred to the necessity of improved water routes to the sea-board, and noted what the Government had done for the sea-coast in the way of protecting life and property. He claimed that the same should be done for the West, and to illustrate the perils of navigation on the Mississippi River, he says that in one bend of that river, only four miles in extent, their lie wrecks of thirty-six steamers, damming up the way, and that it is appropriately called "Grave-yard Bend." He says not only the West and South are interested in removing obstructions from and deepening the channels of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, but the whole country, and also foreign nations; for a cheap transit for the products of the Mississippi Valley has, and must always have, great influence on the markets of the world. He also cites the fact that, in consequence of the high rates of freight to the sea-board, many farmers have actually burned their corn, because it could not be marketed without bringing them in debt. In view of these and other drawbacks to the trade and business of the West, he appealed to Congressmen to consider the situation, and accord that aid which will remove the trouble.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Hon. Henry T. Blow then delivered an address on the general objects of the conference, in the course of which he said cheap transportation was the great thing needed. The country is threaded with railroads over which passengers and freight can be transported in all directions, but a feeling has grown up in this valley, as well as in other parts of the country, that there is existing and extending combinations on the part of those corporations against the interests of the producing classes. He then paid a glowing tribute to the railroad system of the country, as the proudest monument to progress ever reared by mortal hands, and to-day is the glory of a republic enthroned in the midst of its created wealth. He urged a generous treatment of these great representatives of capital, labor, and enterprise, and said he who would unduly impede their progress would soon learn that the march of American enterprise cannot be arrested by prejudice or ignorance, and that our plighted faith can never be disturbed by senseless repudiation or slander of narrow demagogues. As a remedy for these real or supposed combinations, he proposed competition, and to carry out the competition he asked Congress to give the country a national water system equal to our railroad system; the result of which, he said, would be the admiration of the world. He then referred to the products and resources of the Mississippi Valley, and said St. Louis was destined to become the centre of the iron trade of the world, and that within twenty years Texas will produce more cotton annually than is now exported from the whole country.

WELCOME BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Woodson was then introduced, and gave the members a warm, fraternal welcome on behalf of the people of the State. He also referred to the reports which have general circulation to the effect that this meeting had some political significance or purpose. This he denied in toto, stating that no one had any such design, and saying that the strongest desire and highest ambition of the people of the city and State is to see all parts of this great country united in fraternal bonds, bound by common interests, and sectional feelings and animosities put aside forever. He then entered into some interesting statistics regarding the agricultural and mining wealth of Missouri.

Hon. E. O. Stanard, member elect to Congress from the First District of this city, was then introduced, and spoke on behalf of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and on the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley. His speech was quite long, and abounded in statistical information bearing upon the productiveness of the country and the great demand for increased and cheaper facilities for transportation.

After short speeches by other gentlemen, formal invitations to visit New-Orleans and Galveston were extended and accepted.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS.

Meeting of the Convention at Baltimore—Programme of Invitations.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—The sixth annual session of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association commenced in Raines' Hall, in this city, at 9½ o'clock this morning. H. M. Bretton, Superintendent of the White Water Valley Railroad, President of the association, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Lightbourne, of Baltimore. The roll was then called, and seventy-eight members answered to their names. The proceedings of the last convention, held in Boston, were presented and approved. The President announced that an opportunity would now be given for those who wished to become members to sign the constitution, and that any persons having charge of the mechanical department of a railway, known as superintendents or master mechanics, or general firemen, the names of the latter to be presented by the superior officers of their road, could become members by signing the constitution and paying an initiation fee of one dollar. Seventeen new members then signed the constitution.

President Dutton then addressed the Convention congratulating the members on the increased prosperity of the association each year. He paid a high compliment to the reports of the various committees, which showed due appreciation of the importance of the subjects investigated, concluding with a reference to Baltimore, as an important centre of railroad interests. The President stated that the Committee of Reception last year had presented the association with $3,000, which had been placed at interest.

The report of the Committee on Boiler Incrustations was read, and after several delegates had given their views on the subject, on motion, the committee was continued. Mr. Sellers, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Peeples, of the New-Jersey Central Road, were added to the committee.

A resolution was adopted acknowledging the services of Prof. J. A. Sewell, of the Normal University of Illinois, in analyzing water at the request of the committee, and providing for his compensation. A discussion then ensued on analyzing and testing water used in locomotive boilers on various roads, at the conclusion of which N. E. Chapman, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Vice President of the association, made a report on accepting invitations. The programme was adopted as follows: For Tuesday afternoon, an excursion to Annapolis and a visit to the Naval School; Wednesday afternoon, a visit to Druid Hill Park; Thursday afternoon, a visit to the Mont Clare Works, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Friday, an excursion to Washington City; Saturday, leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock A. M., via Gettysburg, thence to New-York, and partake of a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the evening.

The report of the committee on the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coal, and wood, for generating steam, was read and discussed, with particular reference to the best plan of using hard or soft coal. M. E. Brown, of the Erie Road; Howard Fry, of the Grand Trunk Road, and A. B. Hill, of the Boston and Albany Road, were appointed a committee to select subjects for discussion at the next annual meeting. The convention then adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning. After roll-call a number of members entered the hall, making about 130 present, representing all the most important railroads in the United States and Canada. The members are a fine-looking body of men, and discuss the various subjects with familiarity and fluency. A number of ladies were present.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A San Francisco doctor declares that Charles Mortimer's insanity is assumed.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members, Secretary Belknap excepted.

Amassa D. Lecain died, yesterday, in Boston, of injuries received in being run over by a horse-car.

The body of Thomas T. Pittman, before reported missing, was found in the river at Providence yesterday.

Last evening, Charles J. Asch was thrown from his carriage in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and instantly killed.

Work is to be commenced immediately on the Government telegraph line between Arizona City and San Diego, Cal.

The British steamer Altoona, at San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning from Hong Kong, bringing 1,000 Chinese.

The new steam-ship Mary, of Clyde's Providence and Philadelphia line, made a successful trial excursion down Narragansett Bay yesterday.

While a man was returning from a picnic, yesterday, at Atlanta, Ga., on a train, he fell off and was instantly killed. His wife and child were on board the train.

The sixth annual convention of the Sunday-schools of the Church of God was held last night in Philadelphia. Two hundred delegates were in attendance. The eldership extends from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic.

A scaffold at the Mercer University building, Macon, Ga., fell yesterday, precipitating five workmen to the ground, a distance of seventy feet. John Ran, of Philadelphia, and James Glauber, of Chicago, were killed; W. E. B. Proctor and Ben. White (colored) were partially hurt, and Ed. Holt (colored) was seriously injured.

Fires.

Yesterday afternoon a fire at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, destroyed the hotel of John Martin, the store of Cuyler & Son, and several smaller buildings. A high wind was blowing, and it was feared the entire village would be destroyed, but at 2½ P. M. the fire was suppressed. The loss is about $10,000, partially insured. The fire probably caught from a spark from a locomotive.

A fire at Culvert, Texas, on Monday, destroyed half a block with the exception of one warehouse. The loss is from $60,000 to $70,000. The following are the principal losers: John Orr, $18,000; Sanger & Brothers, $25,000; W. A. C. Reid, $9,000; Samuel Grill, $4,000; Redding & Lumkins, $12,000; Thomas & Garrett, $3,000. Several boot and shoe shops and tailor and barber shops were destroyed. A number of merchants sustained damage to their goods by removal. The sufferers are partially insured.

A fire, last evening, at Newburg, N. Y., damaged the office-buildings, store house, and coppersmiths' shop of the Weight Engine-works to an amount estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. Homer Ramsdell, the owner of the buildings, is the principal loser. The other losses are sustained by William Weight & Co., proprietors of the Weight Engine-works, J. S. Irwin, coppersmith, and Wm. McCrea, stereotyper. The losses are covered by insurances. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Boston and Maine Railroad.

PORTLAND, Me., May 13.—It is announced that the Boston and Maine Railroad has secured six acres of land around Smith's Wharf, and that the Grand Trunk and Ogdensburg Roads will unite with them in erecting a new depot on the ground. It is also stated that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company intends erecting new wharves for the Dominion line of steamers below the Great Eastern Wharves.

The Remains of the Late Minister Orr.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Information has reached the Department of State from the United States Consul at St. Petersburg, that the remains of Judge Orr, late United States Minister, will be sent to this country via Hamburg, in charge of his son, on the opening of navigation, which will probably be in about ten days.

Wreck of a Steamer in the Lachine Rapids—Passengers All Saved.

MONTREAL, May 13.—The steamer Remand struck on a rock in Lachine Rapids last evening. One hundred and fifty passengers were on board, all of whom were landed safely. The vessel is a total wreck.

Heavy Failure in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 13.—John Walson, a grain operator, suspended to-day. His liabilities amount to $150,000.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

Forty-Two Miners in a Burning Pit in Pictou County, Nova Scotia—Scenes at the Mines.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—An explosion took place to-day in the Drummond Colliery, in Pictou County. Mr. Dunn, the manager, his assistant manager, and forty other men, are in the pit. The slope is on fire, and there is no means of egress from the mine. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the men. There are no further particulars as yet.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—Evening.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond Colliery, Pictou County, at 1 o'clock to-day. Manager Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson, and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place.

The greatest excitement prevailed above ground, after the fearful occurrence. Crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster, and saw one of those heartrending scenes which is described by eye-witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, the recollection of which will never fade from the memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children, and friends crowded around the burning pit, bemoaning piteously the terrible fate of those below, their heartrending cries being heard for a long distance.

Every effort has been and is being made to rescue the men, but so far without success, and it is feared they have all perished.

The fire up to this time, 9 P. M., is still raging, although every endeavor is being made to put it out. Assistance from Pictou and New-Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration. This city is excited over the news of the calamity.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Yesterday's Proceedings in New-Haven—The Programme for the Meeting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 13.—The proceedings attending the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in this city, began this afternoon by a meeting of the Ninth Army Corps and of the Cavalry Corps Associations. The latter adjourned until to-morrow, on account of the absence of Gen. Sheridan. The Ninth Army Corps elected the officers of last year, except that Gen. R. B. Potter, of New-York, was substituted as Vice President for Gen. Hartranft. Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence, delivered an eloquent oration. In the evening the corps had an elegant banquet at Loomis' Temple of Music. To-morrow the Sixth Army Corps will hold a reunion at 10 A. M., and the Cavalry Corps at noon.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble at noon. Gen. Burnside will preside. The Association of the Army of the Potomac will meet at 3 P. M., and to-morrow evening a grand concert will be given, to be followed by a banquet. A military ball is also to be given to-morrow evening by the New-Haven City Guard. Thursday will be the great day of the week. The escort procession will move at 1 P. M. The Second Regiment C. N. G., and other military organizations will be reviewed in the afternoon by Brig. Gen. Crawford, in front of the grand stand, on which it is expected will be the President, Vice President, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burnside, and many other distinguished guests. The public schools have been given a holiday on Thursday, and the banks and nearly all prominent places of business will close at noon. A large number of distinguished military men are already here, and every train brings large numbers of delegates and visitors. The President is expected to-morrow morning. The streets are thronged, and there is much gayety in many of our private residences, where private parties have been made in honor of distinguished guests. It is the generally expressed opinion that this will prove the most successful annual gathering that the Army of the Potomac has yet had.

The banquet of the Ninth Army Corps was held in the evening, and was largely attended. After due attention had been paid to the refreshments, Gen. Burnside rose and said that in lack of a person more suitable he would act as toast master. It was eminently fit, he said, that the Ninth Army Corps should meet as often as possible in New-England, as a very large part of the original Burnside Expedition came from this section. He congratulated his old comrades on the large attendance and the happy circumstances attending their meeting. He then proceeded with the regular toasts, the first of which was, "The President of the United States," responded to by Major McCafferty, of Worcester, who said that it was very proper that the Republic should honor its greatest soldier at the close of the war by giving him the first civil place. The Indian policy of the President was commended as likely to place him among the first of our Presidents. He added, in conclusion, that it would give him great satisfaction if the next President should prove to be Gen. Burnside, a sentiment which was received with great applause. The next toast was "The Union," responded to by Gen. Van Zandt. The "State of Connecticut," responded to by ex-Lieut. Gov. Francis Wayland, who gave way to Senator Buckingham, who, as the war Governor of Connecticut, was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke of the manner in which an honorable conflict was waged at home under peculiar difficulties in this State when those before him were in the field. Connecticut sent every ninth man to the war, but he would rather speak of what the soldiers had done than of what the State had done.

"The City of New-Haven" was responded to by Mayor Lewis, who thanked the corps heartily for the honor done the city by choosing it as the place of meeting.

The toast to Yale College was responded to by President Porter, who followed Mayor Lewis in words of welcome to the college as well as the city.

"The Regular Army of the United States" was responded to by Gen. Gibbon and also by Gen. Charles Devine, of Massachusetts, who made one of the best speeches of the evening.

"The Ninth Army Corps" was responded to by Gen. Hartranft, who described briefly the campaigns of the corps in North Carolina, in Pope's campaign, in the West to the seige of Vicksburg, and again at the East at the close of the war.

The toast, "the Army of the Potomac," was responded to very wittily by Gen. Sharpe, of New-York, who spoke of some of the characteristics of the soldiers for whom he spoke, and he recalled many incidents of army life.

"The Orator of the Day." Responded to by Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Providence, who thanked the corps heartily for their courtesy to him.

The toast, "Our Deceased Comrades," was responded to by Chaplain Ball, who gave a brief account of the losses of the different regiments.

The last toast of the evening was "The Grand Army of the Republic." responded to by Col. Metcalf, who urged the hearty support of the order. Gen. Horace B. Sergent spoke for the cavalry, and several other officers were called upon. The gathering then assumed a more social character, and amid anecdotes, songs, and speeches, was prolonged to a late hour. The music was furnished by a part of Gilmore's Band, which is here in advance of the concert. The banquet was in all respects a great success. A dispatch just received announces that President Grant will reach here at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Copyright of the Play, "The New Magdalen."

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—A suit in equity has been brought in the United States Circuit Court of Boston, by Walter Benn, of Baltimore, and Mrs. John T. Raymond, known on the stage as Miss M. E. Gordon, against Carlotta Leclercq and Arthur Cheney, for infringing upon the copyright of the play entitled "The New Magdalen," which Mr. Benn claims as originally belonging to him, and that he sold the exclusive right of representing the play to Mis. Chapman. The case is not finished.

VIENNA'S SHOW.

Preparations for the Opening Day—The Programme of Festivities—The Season—A Press Banquet.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Monday, April 28, 1873.

Only two days now lie between us and the opening of the *Weltausstellung*, and everything is still in confusion and disorder. Not a single department is arranged, not a corner of the immense building is ready. On every side the aisles are blocked up by bales and boxes, and incumbered by half-open packages of every description, while bustling about among them are thousands of busy workmen doing their best to bring something like order out of this general chaos. Yet, on Thursday next to quote from the programme just issued to the public, the "solemn opening" will take place. At 12 o'clock "his imperial, royal, and apostolic Majesty, accompanied by her Majesty the Empress, the members of the imperial family, and high foreign guests, will deign to open the Universal Exposition." In court language, and a style which may be designated as *courtieresque*, the public programme announces the route which will be taken by their Majesties, the ceremonies to ensue, the directions to follow, and indicates the price of admission as well as the costume to be worn. The imperial party will arrive at 11½ o'clock precisely, and will await the arrival of his Majesty in the pavilion. The dress for all gentlemen who are not in uniform, is full-dress black suit and white cravat. Sharp 12 the Minister of Commerce will enter the pavilion, and humbly invite their Majesties to enter the rotunda. At the moment of entry the military bands in the Park will strike up the national hymn, and a salvo of artillery will be fired. Arriving at the southern portal, the Archduke Regnier will hand his Majesty an historical memoir upon the development of the Universal Exposition, and the exposition will be declared open. At this moment the fanfares will be heard, and a second salvo of artillery fired, and at that instant the Minister President will express his thanks to his Majesty for the realization of this great project. The Burgomaster of Vienna will quickly follow suit. Then the vast rotunda will echo with German song. The singing societies, under the direction of Herr Otto Dessoff, the chef at the opera, will chaunt passages of Handel's grand and stately music, and while listening to these soul-thrilling strains, the various commissions will make their way each to its special department. Americans, for instance, will group themselves about their Commissioner, in their own department, and stand under the shadow of the American eagle, gracefully surmounting festoons of stars and stripes. Leaving all but those particularly attached to the imperial household, their Majesties, accompanied by the imperial Prince, the archdukes, the high and princely members of the Emperor's suite, will make a tour of inspection and pass the different commissions in review. As soon as their Majesties have returned to the rotunda and left the exposition to the sound of the national hymn, the the third and last salute will be fired, and thus will terminate, or as they say in France, *et par la se termineront*, the ceremonies of the great opening. But the exposition will remain open up to 6 o'clock in the evening for the benefit of the invited guests, exhibitors, those holding season tickets, or those having special cards of admittance, like those given to the Press. As I write of all this it is with the sad reflection that poor Van Buren, who has worked so hard and so earnestly for the success of the American department, will not have the honor of receiving his Majesty on this great occasion.

THE SEASON.

Winter seems to have come back upon us, for the winds of Vienna are glacial and extremely penetrating, and fires are by no means uncomfortable. But here such weather cannot last long. The day of my arrival it was as hot as Summer; two days later we had a January day. These sudden changes of temperature are very common during the months of Spring, but with Summer comes settled weather, and a steady heated term. Yesterday it was really too cold for comfort, yet I went out to see the funeral ceremonies of a young girl of high lineage and noble family, who was buried according to the rites of the Greek Church. In point of splendor I have never seen anything equal to this small funeral, for the cortége was composed of scarcely a dozen carriages, yet all the sombre arts of the *pompes funebres* were here displayed, and with an ostentation which drew one's mind away from the dead. A band of some thirty pieces preceded the cortége; then came twelve gentlemen in black, with black stockings, and with their costumes heavily embroidered with silver; then came the hearse, drawn by six coal-black horses, their trappings being covered with massive silver ornaments, and each being led by a groom in black coat, white breeches, and top-boots. The hearse was one of the most extraordinary I have ever seen. At the four corners were four female statues in silver, some four feet high, bearing the dais or roof, also heavily ornamented with silver, and with great white plumes tipped with blue. The pall was in heavy silk, upon which the name had been embroidered in letters of gold, and the coffin was heaped with flowers, rare at this season of the year, up to the very roof. Twelve gentlemen, in rich black and white costumes, followed, and then came the carriages of the family. I forgot to note that, preceding the band, was one carriage containing two young girls in white, with white tulle veils, which covered them like a cloud, and following it was a carriage containing the priests of the Greek Church and two acolytes. Great crowds of people rushed forward to hear the music, and to see this splendid pageant, and, with far more curiosity, to witness the display of regret for the fair young creature who was thus early borne to the grave.

A PRESS BANQUET.

To-night the Vienna Press, or the society of journalists called "Concordia," are to give a banquet at the Hotel "Metropole" in honor of the foreign journalists now at the exposition. The Press of this city is, as you must be aware, very enterprising and very able. It is dignified in tone, and moderate in polemics, and the advertising columns of all the dailies denote a marked prosperity; yet these advertising pages are curiosities of no small interest, and remind me of the old engraving entitled the "Bill-sticker's Dream." One-half are set in a heavy black border, and there is no regularity as to size either as regards latitude or longitude. A large square half a column deep and three and a half columns long, will overshadow a simple three-line advertisement for a lost dog or a room to rent. To English or American eyes this is as hideous as it is laughable: but at the same time it has its advantages, since every standing advertiser pays for his stereotype plate, which is made to fit into a certain hole in the form. At the present time the *Neue Freie Presse* has a little the advantage of the other journals, for it has the concession to publish in the exposition grounds, and is erecting some magnificent buildings there. On the 1st it will commence publication in the Prater.

RUMORS.

There are rumors to-day that the exposition will have to be closed after the grand opening, for some of the commissioners have signified to Baron Schwartz-Leuborn that they cannot possibly offer a clear passage-way for the public in less than four weeks, and that they shall be obliged to blockade their doors. This is a rumor merely, but so far as fact is concerned there can be no manner of doubt; but, not to drive strangers away from Vienna at once, no official notification of this sort will be given. Those who have been detained at home thus far will find abundant consolation in such items as this, and they may rest assured that they will lose nothing by waiting until near the 1st of July.

PEYTON.

The American Commission—The Press Banquet—A Cabmen's Strike.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

The affairs of the American Commission, owing to the great change which has just taken place in our representation, are still in disorder and confusion, and as yet the new commission has taken no decided action. The office in Nordbahn-strasse is left in charge of a clerk, who can give no certain information to the many exhibitors who have found promises unkept and all their plans deranged. Yet at the exposition building and in the Prater the work is going on rapidly, and great progress has been made within the past two or three days. Mr. Le Grand Cannon takes possession of the office to-day, and Pay Director Cunningham, of the United States Navy, has been instructed to attend to the decorations of our department, to the preparations for the opening, and the arrangement of the flags. Yet the important work now being done upon the extension accorded to us is seriously retarded. I hear, by the lack of plans and papers which were in the bureau a few days ago, but which have not yet been turned over to the new commission. Gen. Mayer took them from the office, and up to a late hour last night he had refused to give them up. His reply to a demand for them was that he had consulted an Austrian lawyer, and should take no step until he had received legal advice from him. This was probably the worst step Gen. Mayer could have taken. It is not only regarded as an attempt to conceal papers which bear upon the charges made against him, but as a private revenge, which does great injury to exhibitors, and seriously interferes with the arrangements of the American Department. The principal complaints, however, come from those commissioners who are now arriving to hear of these charges for the first time and to be met with an order of suspension. Some of them doubtless will be reinstated at no distant date, and hopes have already been held out by Mr. McElrath, but there is a rumor that all naturalized citizens, except those representing a number of firms exhibiting, will receive a definite *congé*, having their expenses paid back to America.

THE PRESS BANQUET.

Last night the Vienna Press gave a splendid banquet at the Hotel Metropale, in honor of the foreign journalists now in the city, and I do not remember, with souvenirs of many similar occasions, to have attended a Press dinner of greater interest. The Press of Vienna is free and remarkably outspoken, and, as a retired journalist and present member of the Reichsrath remarked to me, possesses more power than the Press of any other country except our own. The Austrians were timid, he said, and were influenced through their fears, while the American Press worked upon the reason of an intelligent and order-loving people. The band of the great Johann Strauss was engaged for the occasion, and it can be readily understood that before an audience composed of 300 journalists from all the civilized countries of the globe, this popular Vienna favorite gave us music of no ordinary character. One peculiarity of this dinner was, that the toasts and speeches came before the courses, and not after the board was cleared. Several of the speakers are men of great repute, and now very influential upon the Austrian Press. Mr. Edmund Yates made a short speech in German, and Mr. Bayard Taylor, in behalf of the American Press and its representatives present, made an excellent speech in the German language; one not only highly applauded by the entire assembly, but given in the journals of this evening.

A CABMEN'S STRIKE.

Yesterday the cabmen of Vienna struck for higher prices, and to-day it is impossible to find a one-horse vehicle in the city. The two-horse carriages which attend at the hotels are taking the custom, and at extravagant prices. Since prices of all things else have been raised to so great an extent, the cabmen felt it an injustice that they were prevented by law from also making a rise.

PEYTON.

Another Traveling Agent for a Jewelry Firm Robbed.

From the Rochester Express, May 12.

A daring robbery was committed at the Osburn House about 8¼ o'clock this morning, the particulars of which are as follows:

On Friday evening last at about 6½ o'clock, Joseph Ormsby, of the firm of Ormsby & Co., manufacturers of diamond and solid gold jewelry, No. 9 John-street, New-York, arrived at the Osburn House, secured a room, and handed to the clerk, Mr. Harris, a leather traveling bag for safe keeping, saying as he did so, that it contained valuables, and told him he had better place it in the safe. The clerk said he could not get it in the safe, but would take care of it. He then wrote the owner's name upon a tag, attached it to the handle and placed the satchel in the private baggage-room. On Saturday morning Mr. Ormsby called for and obtained it. He then visited several jewelers, and exhibited his goods during the day. On returning to the hotel in the afternoon, he again placed his satchel in charge of the clerk, who replaced the tag and locked it up as before. This morning, at about 8½ o'clock, a well-dressed man, apparently about twenty-eight years of age, who had been stopping at the hotel since Friday, but whose name has not been ascertained, stepped up to the clerk's desk and asked Charles P. Bromley for his satchel. Mr. Bromley went to the baggage-room, took out a satchel answering the description given, and asked the man if that was his? He replied that it was, when it was handed over, and the rascal took it and departed. In about fifteen minutes thereafter Mr. Ormsby came down stairs, and asked Mr. Bromley for his bag. The loss was then discovered. The bag was of common size, black leather, and contained $15,000 worth of fine jewelry—diamond rings, amethyst and seal rings, cameo sets, sleeve-buttons, lockets, &c. Mr. Ormsby had taken out $2,000 worth of loose, unset diamonds, and placed them in his pocket-book. Those were all the jewels saved. Pliny Bromley immediately informed Chief Police Sherman of the loss, who detailed all the detectives and Capt. Sullivan to search for the thief and property, who searched the trains at the depot, and went through the city, and into the country, but up to the present writing, 2 o'clock P. M., no trace had been obtained to the thief or satchel. The Messrs. Bromley, who are responsible for the missing property, have done everything possible to recover it. The thief was well dressed, wore kid gloves, fair complexion, and short in stature. It is believed he followed Mr. Ormsby all the way from New-York, for the purpose of robbing him. Mr. Ormsby states that the firm had stolen from them last October $80,000 worth of property.

THE LOUISIANA REBELLION.

The Real Condition of Affairs in the State—Statement of Hon. Thomas W. Conway.

Mr. Conway, who was Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana under Mr. Lincoln, and for five years past Superintendent of Public Education in that State, has just come from New-Orleans for the purpose of seeing Attorney General Williams, and giving him, by request of Gov. Kellogg, a plain statement of affairs in that distracted State. He gives the following views as to

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The mass of the white population are now, as they were at the outset, bitterly opposed to the Reconstruction acts of Congress; they are opposed to the newly-acquired rights of the colored people; they are determined that Republicans shall not control their State; they prefer poverty and anarchy to law, order, and prosperity under Republican auspices; they oppose the free school system; they dislike labor, and spend most of their time in political discussions and angry debates; they swear death to the leading Republicans of the State, and some of their leaders openly avow their organized determination to murder the Republican State officers.

The Kellogg Government, Mr. Conway thinks, is doing its best to maintain public order and promote the public good. Mr. Kellogg is not popular with the mass of the Republicans, because he is trying to promote the welfare of all, and in so doing has made some appointments of men who are denounced by his party leaders as not reliable party men.

The present turbulence is similar in character to all the outbreaks since the days when Andrew Johnson was President. The men who executed the massacre of the Union men in 1866, and the men who murdered Sheriff Pope and Judge Chase in St. Mary Parish in 1868, and the men who attacked the Republican clubs in their processions, and who broke into the homes and places of business of noted Republicans in 1870, and the men who broke up some of the schools for colored children, and who would allow no free schools where they lived, are the men who are now creating disorder and riot in various places in the State.

THE REMEDY.

Mr. Conway hoped a year ago that a mild policy might be tried in Louisiana, and, for that reason, was inclined to favor the views of the Cincinnati Convention; but, while present at that assemblage, he discovered the aim of its Southern sympathizers to be to regain power through that means, and he therefore wrote to Gov. Warmoth, who was the leader of the Louisiana Liberals, denouncing the Louisiana delegation to the convention, and declared his opposition to the whole movement as one calculated to restore the rebel Democracy in the South to power again. Events during the past year have gone to show the correctness of his view. The old rebels are as bitter as ever toward every new principle resulting from the war. They accept the results of the war with their lips, but they fight them with their actions, and were it not for United States troops not a Republican officer would be allowed in the State.

The Republican majority in the State is over 30,000, and, wherever a fair vote was had, the Republicans were found as strong as in 1868.

A new election is, Mr. Conway thinks, entirely unnecessary, and will only insure new and more extended riot, anarchy, and bloodshed, so that the only course for the General Government to pursue is to maintain its present policy, sustain the present Administration, and Mr. Kellogg will be found not only a good Governor, but a popular one, in a very short time.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

Over 200,000 of Them Sold in Two Hours—Other Reforms Instituted.

The long-expected postal cards arrived at the Post-office, in this City, yesterday morning, and at about 11 o'clock were given to the clerks at the stamp-windows for sale to all who wished them. The result was something unprecedented, and proved that the new cards are destined to meet with public favor. Although the arrival of the cards was not generally known, still between 11 o'clock and 1¼, over 200,000 were disposed of, a number infinitely larger than the most sanguine advocates of the new system expected.

The new cards were the occasion of calling forth many remarkable instances of enterprise on the part of business men, from which it is evident that they will be largely used as an advertising medium. One man bought 1,000 cards at 11 o'clock, and in twenty minutes they were brought back to the Post-office, containing his business advertisement, printed in large letters, on one side, and the address of some mercantile house or prospective customer on the other. Another house, a banking firm, bought 10,000 of the cards, and in a short time they also began to be deposited in the mails, containing their advertisement. There were many other instances of this kind, to prove that the postal-cards will be appreciated. Great as was the number of cards sold yesterday, the publication of the fact of their arrival will cause a large increase, and Postmaster James is making the best arrangements possible in the present cramped and insufficient quarters.

Among many other reforms which he has introduced, a new one, which went into operation yesterday, is worthy of notice. Yesterday morning the carrying of the mails up and down town by the Elevated Railroad was first begun. A saving of three-quarters of an hour's time is thus effected between the Post-office and Thirty-third-street. Twelve times every day the mails are to be conveyed to and from the terminus of the road at Thirty-third-street, whence communication by the usual means is had with the sub-offices in different parts of the City. By this arrangement Postmaster James will make possible what has never before been done in this City—the delivery of local letters within a few hours after their being deposited in the offices. At each of the six stopping-places on the Elevated Road letter-boxes are also placed, and upon every trip up and down these boxes are emptied. Letters deposited in them for local delivery will reach their destination within a very short time. Postmaster James has every confidence in the result of this novel and praiseworthy reform.

Business in the United States Courts.

Patrick Butler, a United States soldier, was yesterday brought before Judge Blatchford, on a writ of habeas corpus, and an application made for his discharge from the service on the ground that he was a minor. The Judge granted the application—Butler to pay $30 41, the amount of outlay for uniform and regimental necessaries.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, 4,600 cigars and 5,360 bundles of cigarettes, seized on board the steamers City of Havana and City of Mexico, on suspicion of having been smuggled, were yesterday condemned by default, no claimant appearing.

John W. Norton, former superintendent of the Money-order Department of the Post-office in this City, charged with embezzling $115,000, gave bail in $10,000 yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to appear for trial.

The United States Grand Jury for the March term of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, presented several indictments against "doctors" for violation of the United States laws by sending improper articles through the mail, and against ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham and F. L. Taintor for embezzling bank funds. The jury were then discharged, Judge Benedict thanking them for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The Criminal Court branch of the United States Circuit Court will be opened to-day. A calendar of forty-five cases will be called. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, will be arraigned to plead, and a new jury impaneled.

Cricket Notes.

To-day the St. George's Cricket Club open their season by a match, married *vs.* single, which will be played at the grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, the wickets to be pitched at 12 o'clock.

The rain prevented the Manhattans from meeting last Saturday. The opening will take place on Saturday next. This afternoon the Prospect Park Club will meet for practice in the park.

The Red River Country.

TORONTO, Canada, May 13.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry says: Mr. Breland, the commissioner sent to the interior by the local authorities to investigate the Indian situation, has returned. He reports everything satisfactory, and that there is not the slightest cause for apprehension of difficulty. The water is overflowing the banks of the Red River, and steam-boats pass over the prairie from Glen Fork to Kelley's Landing.

A RAILROAD JOURNEY.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Excursion—From New-York to St. Louis in Palace-Cars.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Our party of excursionists, under the auspices of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, left New-York on Tuesday last, and have arrived, without disaster, in St. Louis, after traveling in that easy method which is supposed to be specially the lot of royal princes and millionaires. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk did everything for us that was necessary. We had nothing to look after, and found at all the meal stations tables set apart for our accommodation, with all the luxuries that such places afford. I need not tell the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that this is not saying much, since, if there is one method of poisoning more disagreeable than others, it is most assuredly to be found in the tables d'hôte along our railway lines. If Carl Benson has an enemy that profoundly hates him, let the latter conspire to get him invited on a prolonged railway excursion, and the agony of the scholastic entrails will give his foe enough of vengeance. And everything is so detestably served—so dirty that even if the viands were better than they are, they would lack the appetizing air which good service gives. I am not dainty nor scrupulous, for I have eaten dishes in San Domingo stuffed with whole beds of garlic, and while the boldest spirits of the party cowered, I never winked an eye. But the railway accommodations of America have proved too much for me, and I have sat pensively with a soda biscuit in one hand and a glass of milk in the other, while around me the company were cursing the local beefsteak, and pouring maledictions on the odoriferous and sinewy ham. Let it pass, for it was unavoidable; but some day the spirit of reform will go through the land, and the traveler will not anxiously debate within himself whether if he goes to St. Louis his digestive organs will survive the trial. In the palace-cars the arrangements were perfect, the attentions multiplied to infinity. So desirous were the attendants of ministering in every way to our enjoyment that one of the colored servants, the most obliging fellow in the world, woke me up at 4 o'clock from a sound sleep to see some fine scenery among the mountains before you get to Pittsburg. Quoth he: "Be at de Horse-shoe, Sar, in five minutes; tought you'd like to see de scenery. Berry fine de scenery 'bout hear, Sar." Being in sober truth, really devoted to the beauties of nature, I hopped out of my bunk in a twinkling, dressed in a hurry, and went out on the platform to see the Horse-shoe, which I supposed was a mountain of that configuration. We were among the hills sure enough, but there was nothing beautiful about them. They were low, and so gentle in rise that the earth covered them everywhere, and a poor spindling growth of trees ascended to the very crests. The breaking of the day was near at hand, and there was a faint streak of red in the eastern sky, but everything was misty, and the landscape lost one of the greatest charms, the purity of atmosphere that reveals the most delicate gradations of perspective. We rattled on, and so I saw no Horse-shoe mountain; but in a few seconds the train began to take a wonderfully sharp curve, and then I found that the title was given to that part of the line. Having no engineering enthusiasm, I considered myself a victim to the American appreciation of human conquest over material difficulties, and went straight off to bed again.

On the road to this place we had no incidents. There were whist parties and euchre parties, conversation, argument, papers, books, in fact many ways of killing time, so that the tyrant did not trouble us much, and if the meals had been more in accordance with Carl Benson's views, there would have been peace in every stom—heart, I mean. But even here there were consolations, for the great millionaire of the party, Joseph Seligman, seeing with an eye of compassion that the meals on the wayside were not satisfactory, took me on one side, like a good Samaritan, and showed me a cunning little basket prepared by his people, in which were treasures of flaky biscuits and most excellent imported sausage. There were also a terrine of *paté dé fose gras* with truffles, but for my own part I prefer sausage. In fact, I think good corned beef is preferable to truffles, in whatever disguise they wear. So there was balm in Gilead even for that sore. On we went hour after hour feeling hardly any motion, able to talk without screaming, able to read without permanently injuring the eyes, and having beautiful pastoral landscapes spread out before us, for from the time that we left the Alleghany Mountains behind us we traveled right to the Mississippi River through a region that is truly a paradise for the farmer. Everywhere the Winter wheat was up six or seven inches high, tall enough to be rustled by the sportive May winds. Everywhere the trees were out in their Spring mantles, very light and delicate, still permitting the form to be clearly seen through it, but satisfying the eye longing for foliage. And there were abundance of purple flowers scattered by the kindly mouth of May with a lavish hand in all sorts of places, even within the fences of the railroad where cinders fell among their petals and scorched them up. What story is this of blight and destruction to fruit-trees? Certainly it is not so along the line that we took, for everywhere the apple-trees, pears, and peaches were in a glorious condition, covered with blossoms deliciously pink and snowy white, making the air languidly sweet, and intoxicating the bees that live on those fair prairies. There were flowers, too, around the cottages of these pleasant undulating plains, gaudy, old-fashioned tulips and lilacs fully in leaf and superb with huge pyramids of blossoms. So the country swept on for miles, spread out before us like a lovely panorama, field succeeding field, cottage coming after cottage; herds of tranquil fat cows after other herds, until on our right hand and our left the fair visions faded and were succeeded by a perfect labyrinth of railroad lines encumbered with thousands of cattle, trucks, baggage-wagons, carriages, and all the paraphernalia of a great terminus. Then we knew that we had reached East St. Louis, and would soon be on the brink of the mighty Mississippi River. In a few minutes we were all crowded into the long, four-horse omnibuses, which occasionally are seen in New-York on picnics of the Bowery order, and descended in a long file of conveyances into the ferry-boats, into which the horses go decorously enough considering the frightfully homely aspect of the aforesaid ferry-boats. To the right of us was that magnificent structure, the St. Louis Bridge, of which all the stone-work has been completed for some time and some of the cast-steel fittings of huge dimensions begin to show. It must be confessed that so wonderful a bridge has never been seen in any other land in any age. There are three piers in the stream of a fine kind of sandstone with granite bases, and although the piers are so lofty as to allow the largest steamer to pass underneath at high water, yet it is certain that there is far more underneath than above. For not only is the water very deep in the centre, but there was a false bottom of shifting sand of considerable depth, which had to be penetrated to reach the bed-rock on which the granite bases stand. We could then only take a fleeting glance, but propose to examine it fully at another time. The ferry-boat brought us soon to the long line of levee on the St. Louis shore, where we saw steam-boat upon steam-boat, seemingly wedged in close together, with their ends on the shore, packed side by side like herrings in a box. We were told to our astonishment that this was not the time to see steam-boats, but that later in the season there would be four times as many. We were in a little while comfortably housed in the Planters' Hotel, a place which is coeval with St. Louis, and has maintained itself as first favorite in spite of all the hotels with modern improvements which have sprung up on every side. Here we found some of the leading citizens, who came to welcome us generally, and particularly to receive Messrs. Seligman, Calhoun, Frank, and the other bankers with open arms. It is a nice thing evidently to be a millionaire, however, I can see. As the piece of perfumed clay says in the Persian fable, "It is true that I am not the rose, but I have kept company with the rose." So I, not being a millionaire, have yet played at whist with millionaires, and eaten their sausages and drunk their sherry. Praise be to Allah! Besides the general and the special welcome, there were leading officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad come to present themselves to their guests and take charge of them. We arrived on Thursday afternoon, and they charitably allowed us to do what we liked for the rest of the day. On Friday, however, began the solemn rites which visitors have to pay before the altars of hospitality. We had come to see the railroad, and they were going to show it to us. So we were taken at an early hour in the morning to see the branch road, which runs from Kirkwood, on the Missouri Pacific, to Carondelet. The readers of THE TIMES must be informed, first of all, that the Atlantic and Pacific has a perpetual lease of the Missouri Pacific. This being explained, it will be easy to comprehend the utility of the small branch, which is only some twenty-three miles in length. All the iron ore which the Atlantic and Pacific get from their wonderful mineral beds at Jamestown goes on this branch to Carondelet, which is properly on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Five years ago the good folks of St. Louis thought of starting furnaces at Carondelet to work the Iron Mountain ores, and when the Atlantic and Pacific began to develop their beds, Carondelet receiving that ore likewise, was able, by mingling the two, to obtain every variety of pig-iron, whether for rails, bar, Bessemer steel, (foundry,) or forge purposes, of a quality superior to any other in the world. The natural consequence has been an immense impetus to Carondelet, which is growing like a young giant. At the present time there are established there the following iron-works: the Missouri Furnace-works, which turn out every day sixty tons of pig-iron; the South St. Louis Iron-works the same quantity; the Carondelet Iron-works twenty tons, and the Vulcan Iron-works 100 tons. The last named employs 1,000 men, the next 200, and the two others 500 men apiece. And now a new establishment, just completed, will go to work in another month, which will turn out 100 tons of pig iron daily, and will employ 900 men. To show the profit in this business it is only necessary to say that the last-named works is a private establishment, started by three wealthy directors of the Vulcan—Messrs. Garrison, Chartian and Hart. Also, the Vulcan pays thirty per cent. to the stockholders, besides building up a strong reserve fund. I know I shall incur the displeasure of the company by saying this, but I have been told that last year they could have declared a dividend of fifty-five per cent., but preferred to place all over thirty per cent. to the credit of the reserve fund. The fact is that the Vulcan Iron-works makes rails to the tune of 520 a day, and being in direct communication with its customers, the Western railroads, can undersell the Eastern men, and having better iron ore to work with, can make more profit. We went over the works, where everything was so vast that we were in a kind of dazed stupor all the time. The fly-wheels of the two engines of the rolling department were colossal, and indeed everything was on the same scale. We witnessed the operation of rail-making, which, though interesting, is hardly so novel as to deserve a description, and we saw twenty tons of pig-iron run from the furnace into the sand molds. Then we went through the yard (in close proximity to the river) and saw the coal coming up an inclined plane in chaldrons, the empty one, by its impetus in descent, dragging up the full one from the barges on the river bank. Mr. D. R. Garrison, the President, who showed us round, told me that the iron men of Carondelet were very dissatisfied with the present state of the coal business. They deal principally with the Grand Tower Colliery, of Illinois, just on the other side of the river, but when the Mississippi freezes they have to pay a terrible price. So they have obtained an act of Congress empowering them to build another bridge at Carondelet, which is to cost only $2,500,000, and, then, blow high, blow low, freeze or thaw, their coal will be all the same price throughout the year. Their coke comes from Cornellsville, Pittsburg. The Vulcan uses every week 900 tons of this and 1,800 of Grand Tower coal. By the aid of this, about 1,000 tons of ore are transmuted into 520 rails, the remaining pigs being sent to Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago steel-works, to be turned into Bessemer steel, with the exception of a small amount of No. 3 iron, inferior quality, which goes to the foundries. I said jokingly to young Garrison, the President's son, that it was a disgrace to St. Louis not to have Bessemer steel-works, when Chicago had, and he positively blushed "celestial rosy red" with ingenuous shame. I have not the slightest doubt that within two years my random shaft will have done something, and there will be a Bessemer steel-works in Carondelet; for the calm confidence of these men is perfectly wonderful. I do not know what visions of the future float in roseate colors before their eyes, but they, without the least braggadocio, talk very lightly of difficult things, yet they accomplish them too.

We are waiting for Mr. Opdyke, who will join us on Monday. Then we shall proceed down the Atlantic and Pacific to Vinita. In the meantime we utilize our moments by seeing as much as we can see. I will, in my next, send you an account of some of the building resources of this very wonderful place.

GAR.

NEWS NOTES.

The Cunard steamer Alpha has arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Bermuda and St. Thomas.

Capt. Creighton, from the command of the Worcester, is ordered home to await orders.

Capt. Thomas G. Corbin has been ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Fourth District.

Hon. Charles Benjamin Hubbell, ex-Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Monday afternoon, aged eighty-four.

Commander Mayo, as Light-house Inspector of the First District, is ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Commodore Donaldson, from command of the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., is placed on waiting orders.

Capt. R. B. Lowery, from Light-house Inspector of the Fourth District, is ordered to hold himself for sea service.

Capt. Whiting, Inspector of Ordnance at the New-York Navy-yard, is ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Worcester.

Gilbert George, of Ancram, shot himself through the head on Monday, and died instantly. His wife had recently obtained a divorce from him.

Mark R. Putman, an old resident of Baltimore, aged sixty, committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Montpelier, Vt.

Mr. J. H. Barre, a barrister of Dublin, who was a passenger by the steam-ship Sarmatian, accidentally fell from the wharf into the river, at Quebec, and was drowned.

The steam-ship Darien, from Liverpool by the way of Bermuda, reports that the steam-ship St. Petersburg, from Amoy for New-York, before reported sunk at Bermuda, was raised on the 5th inst.

A special dispatch from Houston, Texas, announces the destruction by fire of a block of business houses at Calvert, Robertson County, in that State, yesterday morning. The loss is $75,000.

Daniel Pratt, the pioneer manufacturer of Alabama, died at his home in Prattville, fourteen miles from Montgomery, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. His death is universally regretted. He was seventy-three years of age.

The Government of Bermuda has contracted with Messrs. Lunt Bros., of New-York, to continue their two steamers, Albemarle and Hatteras, on the New-York route, and also to place a larger vessel on the same route.

The President has recognized Gustave O'Hara Taffe as Consul of Sweden and Norway at San Francisco for California, Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Alaska; and Joseph J. Wilder as Vice Consul of Brazil at Savannah.

A freight-train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad was thrown from the track on Monday, between Staunton and Edwardsville. Six cars were smashed and the locomotive upset. Jacob Berthel, the engineer, was killed and Martin Henry, the fireman, badly wounded.

THE DRAMA ABROAD.

Dr. Wills' New Play.

Of Mr. Wills' new play, just produced at the London Lyceum, the *Daily News* says: "Whether it be an advantage or a disadvantage for a dramatist to have for his theme a story already familiar to the public is a question perhaps not very easy to decide. It is, however, certain that while readers of fiction like to have their curiosity excited, and will lose half their relish for a tale if they are able to foresee its final unraveling, audiences at theatres prefer rather to see step by step the progress they are making, and even resent an attempt to keep them in the dark concerning any important element in the construction of the plot. Hence it is, no doubt, that a popular novel is not regarded as in any way unfitted for representation on the stage by reason of the public acquaintance with its leading features, and it is a remarkable fact that in dramatizing a narrative fiction, of which the foundation is a secret, carefully withheld till the close of the third volume, authors have found it necessary entirely to reverse the original method, and to open their play with a prologue, in which the audience is at once taken into the dramatist's confidence, and permitted to understand the mystery which is to perplex the greater part of the *dramatis personæ* until the end of the play. Some such considerations as these probably had their weight with the author of 'Medea' and of 'Charles I.' in determining to found upon a story so familiar as *The Fate of Eugene Aram*, a poetical play, which was performed for the first time at this theatre on Saturday evening. Every reader of poetry knows Hood's powerful ballad of the conscience-tortured schoolmaster, who went away from Lynn 'with gyves upon his wrists,' and Lord Lytton's hyper-sentimental story on the same subject is equally familiar. Since the publication of the latter work in 1832, the story of the learned schoolmaster, whose life of remorse for his participation in a cruel murder, ended in exposure and a shameful death, has several times been placed upon the stage, though with but slight pretensions to literary merit. Mr. W. G. Wills, as a dramatist, approaches the story once more, and, partly dropping Lord Lytton's fictitious addition, weaves with the traditional facts of *Aram's* later life a thread of love story of the slenderest description. In fact no mere dramatic idyll could well be simpler than the substance of his plot as it stands. In the first act, which passes in the garden of *Parson Meadows*, the *Vicar of Knaresborough* shows us *Aram* on the eve of marriage with the *Vicar's* daughter, when a stranger calling himself *Colman*, but who is in fact *Richard Houseman*, the old confederate of *Aram*, arrives and claims the *Vicar's* hospitality. Up to this point the secret of *Aram's* life has been indicated only by his frequent fits of melancholy and abstraction; but a gardener has talked about a murder committed fourteen years ago, and *Houseman* has inquired the way to Robert's Cave, where it will be remembered that the remains of *Daniel Clarke*, the murdered man, were concealed. In the second act, which passes in an apartment of the vicarage, *Houseman* temporarily arouses the jealousy of *Ruth* by hinting that *Aram* had had an old love, and subsequently revealing himself to *Aram*, demands money under threats of exposing his misdeeds. Defied by *Aram*, and denounced by the latter to the *Vicar* as a notorious thief, the tables appear to be for the moment turned on the unwelcome guest of the vicarage, when the gardener and other personages arrive to tell that *Houseman's* operations in the cave have been observed, and that a search has led to the discovery of bones which are believed to be those of *Clarke*, whose mysterious disappearance was still remembered. *Houseman* now in turn denounces *Aram* as a murderer; and the momentary boldness of the latter evaporates when he is asked to accompany the party to the cave. The rest of the play is devoted to an elaborate picture of *Aram's* remorse. He surveys his countenance in the glass, and notes its changed expression, and he departs for the cave with a desperate effort at courage; but in the next act we find him dying of terror and remorse in the church-yard. With a boldness which is at least remarkable in itself, Mr. Wills has intrusted almost the whole of this concluding act to the unaided efforts of Mr. Irving, who depicts the conscience-stricken terror and the failing strength of the unhappy *Aram* with an infinite amount of detail—now casting himself on the tombs or on the ground, and now clasping a monumental cross and clinging to it with the frantic energy of *Alice* in 'Robert le Diable.' In this condition he is found by *Ruth*, who supports him to a spot at the root of an ancient tree, where *Aram*, having confessed to her the dreadful secret of his life, finally expires as the *Vicar* and the neighbors arrive to complete the final scene. The story thus presented is manifestly somewhat meagre; and Mr. Wills, in his zeal for the poetic drama, appears to have been influenced by a certain degree of scorn for mere action and incident. The received principles of dramatic writing, however, cannot be violated with impunity, and if the truth must be told, the powerful though painful acting of Mr. Irving does not compensate for the almost total want of dramatic situations in the play. Shelley justly claimed for his grand tragedy of the "Cenci" the merit of being free, except in one brief passage, from that mere descriptive writing into which the writers of poetical plays are so apt to fall. Mr. Wills, on the other hand, appears to take a positive pride in multiplying descriptive passages. His personages talk poetry with a confidence in the patience of the audience which is not justified by experience; and his story, thin as it is, develops itself rather by retrospective narrative than by anything that actually passes on the stage. There is an exception in the second act, in which *Houseman* and *Aram* threaten and dare each other; but the position of the bully and accomplice seeking to extort money as the price of silence is too familiar to inspire much faith; and *Aram's* comparatively humble circumstances necessarily deprive this notion of any force which it might otherwise have possessed. Mr. Irving's success in reciting Hood's poem has, no doubt, suggested the selection of this story; but it is probable that Mr. Wills has been influenced still more by his desire to furnish Mr. Irving with an opportunity for another 'psychological study' of the kind in which this very original actor has already distinguished himself. The similarity of the termination of 'The Fate of Eugene Aram' to that of 'The Bells' cannot be denied by a candid critic. There is, at least, the great point of identity that Mr. Wills' latest hero actually dies of exhaustion, under the combined influences of terror and remorse—a conclusion which, if it was not suggested by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's dramatic sketch, was certainly not derived from the real facts of *Aram's* end. The power of that picture of long-drawn agony which Mr. Irving portrays cannot fail to be felt by any spectator who is not wanting in imagination. The many shades of expression which pass over the actor's fine, expressive countenance, are in themselves a study worthy of attention, and the attitudes by which he indicates his despair of mind and failing strength of body are as remarkable for their variety as for their picturesque qualities. But the effect is not only painful; the multiplication of details tends to weaken them, and the performance is certainly open to the objection which applied to his impersonation of *Mathias* in 'The Bells,' being pitched from the first in too even a key. Although Mr. Wills' hero is provided with some excuse for his crime, revealed rather tardily in his dying narrative, audiences cannot readily condone robbery and assassination; and the spectacle of a criminal afflicted with abject terror throughout three acts does not easily lay hold of their sympathies. It may be observed, too, that the tale of jealousy by which the crime of murder appears to be reduced to the technical definition of manslaughter, is invented at some cost to the romance of the relations between the two lovers. The real *Aram* was a married man at the time of the murder. It would not do, of course, to tell romantic spectators that; but in hinting at the jealousy which *Aram* is alleged to have given as his motive Mr. Wills goes dangerously near the facts. With regard to the other characters in Mr. Wills' play there is really little to say. Mr. Edgar's *Houseman* is but the raw, uncompromising villain of melodrama; and Miss Isabel Bateman as *Ruth* has little to do but to listen to her lover's poetical declamation. Mr. Stephens as the *Vicar* is merely the Choragus of the play, who, at fitting points, steps in to comment on the proceedings, or point the moral of the position of affairs. The *Yorkshire Gardener*, performed by Mr. Irish, with a rustic accent decidedly not local, appears to have been introduced for the sake of a slight relief to the gloom and solemnity of the main elements of the play; but the sketch is too slight and commonplace for that purpose. It is to be regretted that a writer who has done something for the dignity of the modern stage should countenance by his example the vicious practice of writing plays for the display of one actor only; and it is not less to be regretted that Mr Wills should, as it were, dare the fates by neglecting to unite his poetry with stronger dramatic qualities. While in France poetical plays still flourish, it was but the other day that in England, once pre-eminent for her poetical drama, the failure of a verse play was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Wills has contributed much to dispel this prejudice from the managerial mind; but persistence in writing verse plays so deficient in action as 'The Fate of Eugene Aram' will inevitably provoke a reaction greatly to be deplored."

Arrival of Gen. Canby's Remains in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.—The steamer John L. Stevens, from Portland, arrived here last evening with the body of Gen. Canby. The remains were received by a detachment of the National Guard of California, and will lie in state at the army head-quarters for two days. Mrs. Canby arrived in the same steamer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Joseph Johnston has given the Savannah Schutzen Club a silver tureen.

A criminal lawyer in Iowa is credited with securing the acquittal of sixty-five murderers.

A hostler in Lancaster, Penn., has been fined $10 and costs for wantonly torturing a rat.

The Coroner of Chicago had ten bodies demanding his immediate attention on Thursday last.

Potter Palmer dislocated his shoulder by being thrown from his wagon, in Chicago, on Friday.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that the State of Georgia has always made a feature of woman-hanging.

Hon. Shelby McCullom has won praises from both parties by his career as Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Galveston is boasting of sending to England direct some $75,000 of Mexican silver, received from Chihuahua, via San Antonio and Austin.

Some Alabama papers report that the condition of the cotton crop is not such as to inspire hope for a large yield. But the corn crop promises well.

Wisconsin papers continue to report that the Spring has been most favorable for the putting in of wheat, and that a greatly-increased breadth has been planted.

A ledger used by Patrick Henry as a storekeeper in 1758-9, and his fee-book as a lawyer, beginning in 1763, have just been deposited in the Virginia State Library.

A step-mother in Iowa is accused of confining a girl fifteen years old in a room 8 by 14 feet, the only furniture in which was a box 3 feet long and 22 inches wide.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* expresses a sincere belief that the short, quick work which Sherman made in his march to the sea was the most humane way to close up the struggle.

Chicago is called upon to pay $840,000, with interest, within the next twenty days, and has nothing in its treasury to meet it with. Unpaid taxes are being looked after sharply in consequence.

Hon. John D. Wilson, of Ohio, who opposed the Extra Salary bill, has written a letter to justify himself in taking the money after the bill had been passed by a majority of the people's representatives.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* thinks "it is not expected that the Southern people shall have the same regard for Gen. Grant as they do for Mr. Davis, with whom they may be in more perfect sympathy."

A mysterious ringing of bells in a house in Springfield, Ill., is exciting the curiosity of the inmates, who have ineffectually attempted to detect rats, small boys, and cats as the active agents in the matter.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the California farmers had a right to expect three times as much rain in April as they had. They will be demanding a constitutional amendment next to secure their right.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* judges, from the conversation of men posted in agricultural matters, that the farmers of that section will have a more varied crop this Fall than they have had in any previous year.

Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, has issued orders to the police to close every gambling-house in the city, and to see to it that they remain closed. The enforcement of the order, he says, must be immediate, impartial, and rigid.

The official report shows that in the late Kentucky Democratic State Convention twenty-five counties were represented by proxies, mainly State officials. One man represented nine counties. Sixty-four counties were not represented at all.

An infant son of Bishop Tuttle, of Salt Lake, Utah, was fatally poisoned on Tuesday last, by having laudanum administered to him by mistake for rhubarb syrup. He was one of twins, the other being a girl, and was a little over three months old.

Lee's Circus Troupe, which was reported massacred by the Apaches some months ago, have been heard from, with all the scalps safe. When the letter was written they were just emerging from the Indian Territory, after having passed through Sonora and New-Mexico.

Congressman Herndon, of Texas, has published a defense of the Salary bill, and speaks of a growing disposition in the South to allow no compensation to members of Congress, adding that "perhaps one-third of Congress are more or less favorable to the idea." Probably less.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco ignored the bill for the indictment of John Samuel for killing E. A. Marchand for the alleged seduction of Samuel's daughters. The *Alta* says that no petty jury would ever have found him guilty, and that a trial would have proved a worse blow to the memory of the dead than to his life was the bullet that killed him.

Mr. C. Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who was so strangely convicted and sentenced for alleged libel, has been granted a new trial. The *Age* suspects this will never take place, and says that the wrong to the individual defendant is, perhaps, repaired by this setting aside of the verdict, but the wrong to public justice remains.

Gen. Beauregard sees in immigration the only sure release for Louisiana from the political dissensions and antagonisms among its own people, and he urges the immediate holding of a convention to secure it, advising that it entirely discard politics and adopt measures which will palliate the present anxieties and afflictions of the people and ultimately restore peace and prosperity.

Jackson, Tenn., reports a boy in his sixth year who does not know his letters, but does know the multiplication table and is a marvelous wrestler with figures generally. A visitor told him that it was seventy-five miles between two points, and how many yards there are in a mile, and with scarcely a moment's hesitation, he told successively how many yards, feet, and inches there was in that distance.

A Chicago Sheriff, who had a jury locked up the other evening, and was getting hungry, recalled to mind that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and engaging a couple of Italian harpists, he stationed them at the jury door, and instructed them to strike up. They played for an hour, but the tuneful lyre failed to soothe the jurymen, and they remained all night without agreeing on a verdict.

Some sewing-silk, in the manufacture of which a new substance had been introduced to give them weight and lustre, took fire spontaneously in a drawer in a dry-goods store in Honesdale, Penn., a few days ago. Within fifteen minutes the silk had taken fire, burned through the paper boxes and into the front of the drawer, a depth of a quarter of an inch, and for a space as large as the palm of a man's hand.

Chicago is about to embrace an opportunity, afforded by the completion of a new railroad passenger depot, to invite her friends to see the new city. The event will occur the first week in June. The new depot, capable of holding an audience of 40,000 persons, will be decorated and seated for the occasion, and the irrepressible Gilmore will give jubilee concerts. The festival will conclude with a grand ball at the Pacific Hotel. As the reconstructed city possesses new hotels capable, it is said, of accommodating 100,000 persons, the Chicagoans expect to have a large influx of visitors.

The pursuit of information is sometimes attended with difficulties, even in San Francisco. One inquirer, who applied to the *Chronicle* for information as to where Cain obtained his wife, is cruelly rebuffed, the only reply vouchsafed him being this: "Upon any subject of a public nature we never refuse to throw the desired light. But this is altogether a different thing. It is a family matter with which we do not care to meddle. Cain died some time before many of us were born, and such idle curiosity regarding the family affairs of a deceased person we regard as reprehensible, and calculated to violate the sanctities of domestic life. For these reasons, and because we do not wish to injure the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, we decline to answer the question."

WILMINGTON'S CAR-SHOPS

The Manufacture of Railroad-Cars in Wilmington, Del.—A Glance at the Principal Establishments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Conceding much to Yankee ingenuity and invention, I am inclined to think that the superiority of the American first-class railroad coach over that of Europe has been brought about from the enormous distances over which American business men have frequently to travel in the course of the year. The comfort, convenience, and general completeness of palace-cars are the only things which compensate the American for traveling at a lesser rate of speed than his cousins across the water. Fancy going from New-York to San Francisco, or even to Chicago, without drawing-room or sleeping cars! Fancy taking a ride "across the continent" in the medieval-looking little box which did duty for the first car on the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, and which has been immortalized by the Historical Society of Connecticut! And yet those very cars were constructed by a firm who are still among the leading car-builders of the day. I am told that those cars cost from $300 to $400 each. In these days $20,000 are paid for the most highly finished Pullman cars; it is even said that the late Fisk, Jr., who so delighted to spend more than his neighbor, paid $25,000 and $30,000 for some of the palace-coaches which he placed on the Erie Railroad. Now, although a well-built car, if properly taken care of, and promptly painted and repaired when necessary, might possibly last for a score of years or more, it would only be an amount of luck and good fortune which is certainly not characteristic of the lines of railroad-cars. Sad to relate, the average duration of the life of a railroad-car is only nine years—a table of mortality which would horrify Le Cappalain, and which, though ceaselessly putting business in the hands of car-builders, is a very serious item in railroad expenditure. In forty years we have progressed from the little, stiff box-car on four wheels (made familiar to us all by the photograph of the first train of cars on the Mohawk Railroad) to the spacious, comfortable, and elaborately-furnished palace-cars, carried upon twelve wheels, with between thirty and forty springs to them. It was, I believe, Mr. Webster Wagner who first made any great stride in the development of drawing-room and sleeping cars. Then came Woodruff, Pullman, and others. But Mr. Pullman bought up all Mr. Woodruff's patents, and, to-day, he is, compared with other palace-coach proprietors, as a whole constellation is to a single star—though Mr. Woodruff is again actively in the field, a matter which I shall presently discuss more fully. Here in Wilmington alone, Mr. Pullman has no less than twenty-four of his best palace-cars in course of construction, twelve of them being the last of an order for forty-two which he gave to the Jackson & Sharp Company.

Wilmington claims to turn out more railroad-cars than any other city in the Union. This statement requires some little explanation. I suppose that if one of the great factories here received a sufficiently tempting offer to make a large number of freight, baggage, or coal cars, they would undertake to do so, for they have plenty of room to enlarge their workshops. But as a matter of fact, it is as much as they can do to fulfill their orders for first-class passenger and palace cars; and it must be remembered that the cost of and labor in construction of a Pullman car is fully equal to three times that of a passenger-car. There are four car-shops in Wilmington—the Jackson & Sharp Company, the Harlan & Holdsworth Company, Bowers, Dure & Co., and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the last confining their operations to the construction of cars for their own line, repairs, &c. These four shops employ nearly 2,000 operatives; and they do doubtless, as they claim, turn out in the aggregate, relatively more cars than any other city with which they compete.

The Jackson & Sharp Company's works—the Delaware Car-works—are situated by the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and occupy a plot of eight acres of land between the Christine and Brandywine Creeks. Their work-shops are on the most extended scale, and having been built for the especial purpose of car-building, are, of course, very conveniently arranged. Some idea of the extent of these shops may be gathered from the amount of work turned out from them last year, not forgetting that a car is about 65 feet long, and that it takes the best part of three months to build it. In 1871 the company built 140 passenger-cars, thirty-two Pullman, and eight Woodruff palace-cars, and fifty baggage, mail and express cars. I took an account of the cars in various stages of construction for which they are now fulfilling orders. It is a pretty long list, and would certainly warrant the company's assertion, that they expect this year to turn out an average of more than one car a day. They are building twenty passenger-cars for the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, five passenger-cars for the Huntington and Broadtop Railroads, six Woodruff sleeping-coaches, twelve Pullman palace-cars, five passenger-coaches for the Richmond and Danville Railroad, four baggage, mail, and express cars for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, four narrow-gauge passenger-coaches for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, three for the East Broadtop, and two for the Jordan Valley Railroad in Utah. With regard to these narrow-guage cars, a word or two may not be uninteresting. The Jackson & Sharp Company were the first car-builders in the country to construct any. They were made for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, the order including two passenger-cars, two smoking-cars, and two baggage and mail cars. They were delivered at Denver on the 2d of August, 1871. Since then the growth of the narrow-gauge system has been very rapid, and narrow-gauge lines are being introduced, or are already in operation, in nearly every section of the country, though principally in the Western States. The passenger-cars for narrow-gauge lines—for a three-foot line—are 35 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high. They weigh 15,000 pounds each, and carry thirty-six passengers, being an average of 416 pounds of dead weight of car to each passenger. Compare this with the ordinary passenger-car. An ordinary car, carrying fifty-four passengers, weighs 39,000 pounds, or 722 pounds dead weight of car per passenger, an excess of 256 pounds of dead weight of car per passenger over the narrow gauge cars. This gives an extra dead weight, in the case of a train carrying 300 passengers, of 76,800 pounds to be drawn by the engine. These narrow-gauge cars have been put to the severest test as to their centre of gravity. They have been drawn at a speed of forty miles per hour by locomotives built at the Baldwin Works, in Philadelphia, and have encountered the severest gales in the Colorado Uplands, without the slightest loss of equilibrium.

The company are most sanguine as to the future of narrow-gauge railroads, and cite the opinion of Gen. Rosecrans, who, a year or two ago, went into some interesting calculations on the subject, to that effect. The General shows, in a letter which he wrote on the subject, that, if the railroads of the United States, down to the end of 1867, had been built on the narrow-gauge, the saving in first cost would have been $480,000,000, the annual interest of which is, at six per cent, $28,800,000; that the annual saving on haulage would be $100,800,000—in all, an annual saving to the people of the United States of $129,600,000. He shows, further, that a much greater saving is in question for the future; for, he reasons, provided the whole country is to be as well furnished with railroads as the State of Ohio, there will be a total length of 165,800 miles of railroads, and the annual saving on this length of roads on the narrow-gauge system would be $547,540,515, which would pay off our present national debt in about five years. Moreover, he shows that railroads, on the average, add $10 an acre to the value of lands within ten miles of them. The narrow-gauge roads can be afforded in districts where broad-gauge roads could not, to an extent which it is moderate to call 30,000 miles, which would add to the value of the land bordering these roads, $3,800,000.

The amount of work done in the construction of a palace-car is something enormous. Apart from all the ornamental woods, seven different varieties of wood are used. And then there is all the upholstery, hardware, and metal work to be done. In fact, at least fifty different kinds of mechanical trade are called into operation to complete the elaborate structure. Few people have any conception of the amount of lumber in a car alone. An ordinary first-class passenger-car consumes 11,000 feet, and a Pullman car 20,000 feet of lumber. To meet these demands, it is necessary to always keep on hand an immense stock of all descriptions of lumber, in order that it may be thoroughly seasoned. On taking stock of their lumber on the 1st of April last, the company found that they had no less than 1,800,000 feet in their yards. I was present in the company's shops when the whistle went for dinner. It was like seeing a regiment of soldiers rushing out of barracks at the call of the long roll. There were 900 of them.

The following table shows the approximate weight and cost of different styles of cars:

Designation of Car.	Weight. Pounds.	Cost.
Pullman	56,000	$12,000 to $20,000
Passenger	39,000	5,000 to 6,000
Passenger, second class	35,000	3,000 to 4,000
Freight, box	16,000	700 to 800
Flat or platform	12,000	550 to 650

On the other side of the Brandywine Creek, and also alongside the railroad, are the Wilmington Car-works, owned by Bowers, Dare & Co. This firm has not been established much over a year, but they are already doing a business of some magnitude. Mr. Bowers was formerly foreman at the Harlan & Holdsworth Company's Car-works, as was Mr. Sharp of the Jackson and Sharp Company, before him. Mr. Bowers, therefore, brought a long, practical, and successful experience to bear on his own venture, and has already met with more success than he could have anticipated. His shops are admirably arranged. Traveling platforms convey the cars from one shop to another, or, when completed, to the railroad track, with but very little labor, in the course of a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, an operation which ordinarily occupies fifty or sixty hands for an hour and a half. I went all through their works—the construction-shop, the painting-shop, and the upholstery, veneering, and lining-painting shops. I saw Pullman and passenger-cars in every stage of construction, and the work in two finished Pullman cars was fully equal to that of the firm's longer established neighbors. Bowers, Dare & Co. employ a force of 300 men, at present at work on six Pullman palace-cars, eleven first-class passenger-cars, for the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and several cars for the South American Railroad. The firm have also just taken a contract for fifty freight-cars.

About a mile up the Christine Creek are the Harlan & Holdsworth Company's Car-works, which they carry on in connection with their great iron ship-building operations. In fact, though now far inferior in magnitude to their ship-building business, the construction of railroad-cars was the primary business of the firm. Mr. Harlan was one of the pioneers in the building of railroad cars, he having started in business so long ago as 1836. These shops are also very extensive, one building being 400 feet by 65 feet, and the other 200 feet by 50 feet. The company is about constructing another large building, the same length, and 10 feet wider than the first. When completed, this will about double their capacity, and enable them to turn out at least 250 cars a year. The company employ 300 men in this department of their business, and are at present at work on ten passenger-cars for the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, six Pullman palace-cars, and six cars for the West Jersey Railroad.

A short distance from the railroad depot stand the car-works of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. These works are of course purely private, the railroad company merely carrying them on for their own benefit and convenience. They build all their own cars and do all their own repairing, alternating construction with repairing, as their necessities demand. They employ 200 men in their shops. A short distance from their car-shops the company have machine-shops, where they build some of their own locomotives.

These large car-shops, in combination with the ship-building yards, make Wilmington, for its size, an unusually prosperous place. I had often noticed while traveling on various railroads an intimation that the car was built at Wilmington, but I must confess that I had no conception of the extent to which car-building is carried on in this city.

ROME.

Health of the Pope—The Rulers of the Future.

A letter from Rome of April 18 has the following: "The health of the Pope appears to have now improved, although his legs are still swollen, but still doubts prevail as to whether he will regain his former strength. In that situation the future choice of his successor naturally attracts public attention. The Italian Government appears to wish that the next Pontiff should be Cardinal Riario-Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, who is on good terms with the civil authorities, and who rendered useful assistance in the last municipal elections. I believe that in reality the Cabinet would be pleased to see a religious party formed in the Parliament, provided that the dynasty was accepted in principle. Such a creation would form a real conservative element which is now wanting. But that this desideratum will ever be obtained is very doubtful. The clergy who wish to continue the combative policy engaged in by Pius IX. are said to put forward Cardinals Panebianco or de Lucca. The former of these last named is a Sicilian monk of very austere habits and very decided principles. He is a man who lives like the ancient cenobites, fasting incessantly, and is said to be of a very energetic character. He would probably be a fighting Pope. Until now the name of Cardinal de Lucca had not been pronounced, yet I think that he has a very great chance, simply because he lives retired, and does not mix in any intrigues. I have frequently met him in the solitary walks he takes daily, sometime on the Appian Way, and sometimes on the deserted road along the Tiber outside the Angelica gate, or in the quiet avenues of the Villa Borghese. He is only followed by his servant and a carriage of modest appearance drawn, as is usual, by a pair of black horses. He is a man of middle height, with a bright and intellectual eye, and of a firm and dignified presence. I have rarely seen a physiognomy that has made more impression on me, and I believe that he is destined to play an important part in the future of the Church. I have questioned about him many of the old Romans, who have little sympathy for the clergy, and who are acquainted with all the gossip, true or false, but they tell me that nothing is known of Cardinal Lucca excepting that he is a very intelligent man, and that his name is rarely mentioned. I thought that a greater eulogium could not be passed on him. Whatever may be the choice of the future conclave, it may be well to bear in mind the election which took place at the end of the last century, in circumstances analogous to the present. Cardinal Chiaramonti passed for being a Jacobin, and Pope Pius VII. presided over the European restoration and re-established the Jesuits. But that the Italian Government can or will permit a new Pope to continue the protesting attitude taken up by Pius IX. is by no means certain."

Rowing at Harvard.

The executive committee of the boat-club at Harvard College have issued a treatise on the principles of rowing, the first part dealing in the style or "form" of rowing at this college. The style of "the seat," "holding the oar," "the stroke," and the "recover," are each fully explained. A long list of faults in rowing is given to guard those in practice against them. The importance of perfect steering is dilated upon. The matter of the formation and training of crews is freely discussed, and the regulations concerning the food, exercise, and work of a crew in training are very complete. A statement of the duties of captain and coach, with directions upon the best methods of teaching young hands to row, and a list of the regatta rules adopted by the Rowing Association close the book. The work is quite exhaustive in its treatment of the main principles which guide Harvard oarsmen, differing widely in some points from those of other colleges. It is understood that although the work is modestly credited to the executive committee, most of the actual labor thereon has been performed by Mr. Dana, of '74, captain of the University crew, and one of the best oarsmen in the University.

FOREIGN FRUIT

Review of the Trade for the Year 1872—Varieties Imported, and the Amount—Official Statistics.

Below we give a carefully-considered synopsis of the foreign fruit trade of New-York for the year 1872, especially prepared for THE TIMES by Inspector Bostwick, of the Customs Department:

The statistics of the foreign trade in green fruit at the port of New-York embodied in the present communication constitute the fourth annual contribution of the writer to the trade statistics of the City. Like its predecessors, this exhibit is based upon facts derived from the writer's own experience as inspector, and from official records. In collecting and tabulating the various facts and figures here presented, as well as in the statements upon the same subject presented by the writer in former years, it has been his only desire to make an accurate record of the amount of business transacted in the several departments of the traffic. Of course, those immediately engaged in the trade will be most interested, and will find most profit as well, in the work whose result is here given to the public. But it is confidently hoped that neither the value of the work here presented, nor its interest, will be limited to those with whom the fruit trade is a thing of daily concern. The trade has increased in amount during the year last past, in spite of serious losses which have been sustained, and which are more specifically noticed in the body of this communication.

BOX FRUIT.

The importation of box fruit at the port of New-York, from the Mediterranean ports, during each month of the year 1872, was as follows, viz.: In January, 65,456 boxes of oranges and 22,441 boxes of lemons; in February, 19,525 boxes of oranges and 5,482 boxes lemons; in March, 73,838 boxes oranges and 24,559 boxes lemons; in April, 190,651 boxes oranges and 97,851 boxes lemons; in May, 73,590 boxes oranges and 52,644 boxes lemons; in June, 18,355 boxes oranges and 26,399 boxes lemons; in July, 5,150 boxes oranges and 32,308 boxes lemons; in August, 181 boxes oranges and 28,302 boxes lemons; in September, 4,946 boxes lemons; in October, 2,667 boxes lemons; in November, 857 boxes oranges and 11,698 boxes lemons; in December, 27,846 boxes oranges and 6,226 boxes lemons. The above comprise 792,372 boxes, of which 474,849 were oranges and 317,523 were lemons. There were 31 cargoes by steamers and 124 by sailing vessels, which shows an increase of 6 cargoes by steamers and 20 cargoes by sailing vessels over the number of importations in 1871, while the number of boxes of fruit in excess of the importations of 1871 was only 5,675. There were also imported from Palermo about 4,000 boxes of mandarines, a variety of small orange, containing from forty to fifty in a box. The per centage of loss was twenty-five per cent. The total number of oranges was 112,462,600, and of lemons 114,408,280. The average per centage of loss on box fruit by decay far exceeds that of 1871, and, in fact, was greater than at any period within the past twenty-five years. As a necessary consequence, the losses of the importers, in the aggregate, were correspondingly large. This heavy loss was mostly confined to that on oranges, more especially on the importations from Palermo during the months of March, April, and May, which comprised about one-half of the whole number of boxes imported during the year. The unusual amount of loss is mainly attributable to two causes, viz., the frequent rains which prevailed at the time of the gathering of the fruit, and the unusual length of time consumed in making the voyages, which was from eighty to 120 days. It is to be regretted that no better success has attended the efforts of the importers of Mediterranean fruit for the past few years. When we take into consideration the large amount of capital involved in this hazardous branch of commerce, and the not unfrequent and heavy losses sustained by them, we cannot but wonder at and admire their perseverance and courage, which certainly merit a richer reward than has recently fallen to their lot.

WEST INDIA FRUIT.

The trade in West India fruit has proved anything but satisfactory or profitable to the importers and others who were engaged in it during the year 1872, and it may with propriety be here stated, that the above remarks in relation to the Mediterranean fruit trade, and to those who were engaged in it, will apply with equal force to the importers of West India fruit, whose losses during the past two years have also been very large.

ORANGES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The importation of oranges from the West Indies during the year 1872, consisted of forty-five cargoes by sailing vessels, from Mayaguez and Ponce, Porto Rico; Kingston, Jamaica; Havana and Baracoa, Cuba; Matanzas, Martinique, Abaco, Harbor Island, San Domingo, and Hayti, and comprised 17,816,735 oranges. This includes 19,046 barrels, nearly all of which were imported in steamers from Havana, Kingston, and Nassau, a decrease of fifteen cargoes and 4,601,496 oranges under the import of 1871. The number of oranges that perished on the voyage, 9,900,259, equivalent to a loss of fifty-five per cent. The decrease in the number of importations of oranges in 1872, was in nowise owing to a lack of fruit in the West Indies. On the contrary, the orange crop was a bountiful one, but was solely on account of the losses on the importations already made. The number of barrels of oranges per steamers, in excess of the importations of 1871, was 9,478.

BANANAS.

The importation of bananas during the year 1872 exceeded that of any former year. There were 150 cargoes, of which 143 were from Baracoa, 4 from Kingston, Jamaica, 2 from Utilla, and 1 from Ruatan, Central America; showing an increase of 48 cargoes in excess of the importations of 1871. The total number of bunches of bananas imported was 401,670, of which 344,280 were from Baracoa, an increase of 100,000 in excess of the importations of 1871 from the latter place; 5,686 were from Jamaica, and 3,750 from Utilla and Ruatan. The loss by decay was twenty-nine per cent. There were also imported from Aspinwall, in steamers, 53,640 bunches bananas; an increase of 10,223 bunches in excess of the importations of 1871 from the same place. The loss upon these importations was equal to thirty-three per cent. The trade in Aspinwall bananas has materially increased within the past few years. Formerly, only a few hundred bunches were occasionally imported in steamers plying between Aspinwall and this City, where now, and for three or four years past, thousands of bunches are monthly imported. The houses engaged in this trade are Messrs. Frank Bros., Rathbun Bros., R. Stilson, and S. Hait, and their hazardous ventures have not always proved either successful or remunerative.

PINE-APPLES.

The importation of pine-apples from Eleuthera, Matanzas, Havana, Nassau, Abaco, and Harbor Island, consisted of ninety cargoes, and comprised 4,190,061 pine-apples, showing a small increase over the number imported in 1871. The number that perished on the voyage was 983,826, being a loss of twenty-four per cent. Although the demand for pine-apples for canning purposes has materially diminished since the transfer of the canning establishment of Messrs. Kemp, Day & Co. from New-York to Nassau, still there seemed to be about the usual number of purchases for shipping and for home consumption.

COCOA-NUTS.

The importation of cocoa-nuts at this port during the year 1872, consisted of 174 cargoes, of which 143 were from Baracoa, and the residue from San Blas, San Andreas, San Antonia, San Domingo, Carthagena, Ruatan, Old Providence, and Kingston, Jamaica, and comprised 7,990,041 cocoa-nuts, (including those imported from Aspinwall in steamers,) of which number 1,036,356 perished on the voyage, showing a loss of thirteen per cent., and an increase of 970,108 cocoanuts in excess of the importations of 1871. Since the 1st of August last, cocoa-nuts have been exempt from the payment of any duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The importation of limes from the West Indies and Aspinwall during the year 1872 comprised 537 barrels, on which there was a loss by decay of thirty-six per cent. The number of shaddocks imported last year was only 21,128, on which there was a loss of forty per cent. The shaddock is not a desirable fruit for eating. It is mostly used for making marmalade. The quantity of grape fruit imported in 1872 was small. The whole number comprised only 13,700, and the loss was thirty-six per cent. The above shows a small decrease under the importation of 1871. Of plantains 36,550 were imported during the year 1872, and the loss by decay was thirty per cent. The quantity of pomegranates, mangoes, sapodillas, and many apples imported in 1872 was something less than the importation of 1871. Nearly the whole of them perished on the voyage.

CANTALEUP MELONS.

Less than 500 cantaleup melons were imported from Malaga in 1872, thirty per cent. of which perished on the voyage.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The year 1872 will long be remembered by many with sorrow and regret, as one noted for the great number of disasters which occurred at sea, and which resulted not only in the total destruction of scores of vessels, but also in the loss of hundreds of the lives of hardy seamen. It would seem to be superfluous to say that the perils of the sea were unusually great, and almost innumerable, as the fact must be patent to every one who has noticed the passing events of that year. The vessels engaged in the West India fruit trade the past year were, unfortunately not an exception to the prevailing fatality. The schooners W. J. Holmes, Ward, master, and Lottie J. Sparrow, McKinney, master, foundered at sea, and the cargoes and crews were all lost. The somewhat famous yacht Henrietta, Nicholson, master, with cargo and four of her crew were also lost while on the passage to this port. The cargoes on board the above-named vessels belonged to Mr. William Douglas, one of the importers engaged in the West India fruit trade.

CULTIVATION OF SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT IN THE SOUTH.

The increased attention paid to the cultivation of many varieties of semi-tropical fruit in certain sections of our own country, within the past few years, has proved not only quite satisfactory, but also remunerative to those who have embarked in the enterprise. Comparatively speaking, but few persons are aware of the existence or extent of the numerous orange groves in the States of Florida and Louisiana, more especially in the first-named State. Some of them were planted many years since, and others more recently and within the last thirty years. The products of these orange groves during the past year were abundant, yielding several millions of oranges of an excellent quality. A ready market and remunerative prices were found for the surplus fruit over and above the requirements for home consumption, principally in Savannah and Charleston, only a small portion of it finding its way to the Northern States.

Consignments of oranges amounting in the aggregate to about 300,000 shipped from Tampa and Bayport were received in this City in December last. Lemons of large size and superior quality are now successfully raised in East Florida, but not in quantities sufficient for export. Other varieties of fruit are also cultivated, such as limes, grape fruit, pomegranates, guava apple, olives, figs, the date palm, Japan plum, and pine-apples. In certain favored sections, exempt from frosts, the banana comes to maturity. The experiment of cultivating the banana is now being made at Mount Royal, in the County of Putnam, East Florida, on a plantation said to be favorably located for the purpose, it being nearly or quite surrounded by water. Two hundred banana roots of the red variety (the best kind) were imported from Baracoa in October last, and successfully planted. Should they escape injury from the severe frosts of the past extraordinarily cold Winter, it may reasonably be expected the experiment will prove a decided success. At all events, the effort now being made to successfully propagate the banana in that section of Florida will be watched with a good deal of interest.

THE TRADE IN GREEN FRUIT.

From the official records of the Custom-house the following tables have been condensed. They exhibit the values of all the green fruit imported from the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Central and South America, as well as the amount of duty collected, and they are, therefore, calculated to give at a glance a correct idea of the extent of the trade of this port in green fruit:

	1871		1872	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Oranges and lemons, (20 per ct. duty)	$2,043,739	$408,747 80	$2,085,879	$417,175 80
Pine-apples, (20 per cent. duty)	166,917	33,383 40	159,631	31,926 20
Bananas and other green fruit, (10 per cent. duty)	232,986	23,206 60	500,426	50,014 40
*Cocoa-nuts	146,384	14,638 40	158,509	9,993 20
Total	$2,590,026	$480,068 20	$2,904,445	$509,138 60

*Note—Aug 1, 1872, free.

A comparison of the two sets of figures given above shows an increase of the amount in value of green fruit imported in 1872 of $314,419, and of duty $29,070 40 over the amount in value and duty of the imports of green fruit in 1871. It should be borne in mind that since Aug. 1 cocoa-nuts have not been subject to the payment of any duty, although the value of the same imported since that date ($58,577) is included in the above amount of $158,509. So much for the facts connected with the importation of green fruit at the port of New-York. To follow it thence to its destination in various parts of the country would be very interesting, but would exceed the limits the writer has set for himself in the preparation of these yearly statements. It can readily be imagined that the same degree of risk which attends its importation follows the later dealing in this most perishable commodity, although it is undoubtedly true that the risk assumed by the importers is the greatest experienced in the trade, both from the greater amount of their ventures, and from the fact that they are subjected to the delays and dangers peculiar to sea traffic.

EUROPEAN LABOR.

The Hours of Factory-Work on the Continent.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes to that journal as follows:

The efforts now being made in this country to reduce the hours of labor from ten to nine per day, give unusual interest to the inquiry how far the legislation and practice of foreign countries differs from our own in this respect. Especially is this true with respect to those countries whose progress in manufactures is raising them into the rank of formidable competitors with British producers. An appendix to the recent pamphlet of Mr. Alexander Redgrave on the textile manufactures of France and Belgium, gives some interesting information respecting the factory laws of the principal European manufacturing countries. From this, and from a paper upon the same subject appended to Dr. Ernst von Plener's *English Factory Legislation*, we are enabled to present a general view of the legislation and prevailing practice in the manufacturing establishments of these countries with reference to the hours and conditions of labor.

In North Germany the law of 1869 does not permit the "regular employment" of children under twelve, but between twelve and fourteen they may work six hours a day, and ten hours between fourteen and sixteen. Their labor must not begin before 5½ A. M. nor last beyond 8½ P. M.; nor must they work on Sundays nor holidays. Beyond this there appears to be no restriction upon the employment of either women or young persons. The Prussian law, which was passed in 1839, and amended in 1853, was assimilated in 1869 to that of North Germany. In Austria, where several ordinances have been issued since 1839 on this subject, the present law was also adopted in 1869. It is similar to that of North Germany, but the legal working hours for young persons lie between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M., with intervals of two hours for meals. In Baden the law of 1840 is still in force. The only restrictions are that children may not be employed under eleven years of age, nor unless they have previously attended school. Their work must not begin before 5 A. M., nor extend beyond 9 P. M. Amendments are expected to be adopted which will limit the labor of young persons under sixteen to ten and a half hours daily, and will prohibit night work. The Factory act of Bavaria also dates from 1840. No children may go to work under nine years, and between nine and twelve they may not be employed for more than ten hours, which must range between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M.

There is no factory legislation whatever in either Holland or Belgium. In the former country a commission appointed in 1863 to ascertain the usual practice with regard to the employment of children in factories, reported that they were seldom set to work under nine years of age, and that the hours of work varied from eleven to thirteen. The commission was strongly opposed to any legal limitation of the working hours, but they recommended compulsory attendance at school. The Belgian factories as a rule run during twelve hours each day, and occasional instances of thirteen hours occur.

The present French law was enacted in 1841. Children may not be employed under eight years of age, nor between eight and twelve for more than eight hours per day, with one interval of rest. Between twelve and sixteen the limit is twelve hours, with two intervals; but some relaxation in these restrictions is allowed in dye and print works. The law does not apply to establishments where less than twenty persons are employed. The great defect of the act is, however, the absence of any provision for its enforcement. Six months ago there were no inspectors, but within that period two have been appointed. It is well known that the law is systematically disregarded, both as regards the hours of labor and the employment of children under age.

In Italy there is no enactment respecting either the hours of labor or public education, but some movement, at least in the former direction, is expected. Switzerland has no factory act, but the school laws in some cantons afford a fair measure of protection to children. But elsewhere the attendance at school begins after ten or eleven hours' work in a factory. Factories are kept running in some cantons as long as during fourteen hours per day. In Sweden no children may be employed under twelve years of age, nor any person under eighteen between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning; but there is no other restriction.

A comparison of these facts with the law and the practice in this country will show that nowhere in Europe is factory legislation so favorable to the operative as here. And it may be added, as equally important, that nowhere, according to the information before us, is the law more strictly carried out.

SALE OF RELICS.

The Proposed Auction of Captured English and French Trophies—An Insult to American Patriotism.

The order for the sale of all the condemned ordnance and ordnance stores in thirty different arsenals and 130 forts, has been met with vigorous, and in some respects justifiable, protests. The catalogue containing the list of the articles offered is a bulky pamphlet of 264 pages, and the cost of the property enumerated must originally have been enormous. One article alone, lead, shows a cost of nearly $4,000,000, about one-third of this being stored in the Watervliet arsenal. Against the propriety of disposing of much of the property of course nothing is to be said, but that some exceptions should be made is clear from the following enumeration and description, which are given by the Troy *Times*:

The Watervliet Arsenal seems to have a larger share of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores than any of the other posts, and it is daily visited by speculators who desire to inspect the property on sale. It will be disposed of to the highest bidders, and all proposals must be made in writing before the 28th inst. The ordnance which has been condemned for sale at this post is given in full in the catalogue, and includes 190 siege guns, field pieces, mortars, howitzers, and rifled cannon. Included in the catalogue is the following list of serviceable trophies:

BRONZE.

2 3-inch guns, ship, (rebel.)
1 6-pounder gun, smooth-bore, Austrian, (rebel.)
11 6-pounder guns, smooth-bore, (rebel;) 3.67-inch bore.
17 12-pounder field-howitzers, (rebel.)
56 11-pounder guns, (rebel.)
2 12-pounder guns, heavy, (rebel.)
1 24-pounder howitzer, Austrian, (rebel;) 5.82-inch bore.
4 4-pounder guns, French, (revolutionary;) 3.2-inch bore.
36 6-pounder guns, French, 3.67-inch bore.
2 9-pounder guns, French, (revolutionary,) 4.2-inch bore.
5 6.5-inch howitzers, French, (revolutionary.)
4 8-inch howitzers, French, (revolutionary.)
2 10-inch mortars, French.
4 3-pounder guns, English, (revolutionary;) 2.9-inch bore.
5 6-pounder guns, English, (revolutionary;) 3.67-inch bore.
10 12-pounder guns, medium, English, (revolutionary.)
2 12-pounder guns, heavy, English, (revolutionary.)
4 24-pounder howitzers, English.
1 24-pounder gun, English, (revolutionary.)
6 8-inch howitzers, English, (revolutionary.)
3 12-pounder Coehorn mortars, English, (revolutionary.)
3 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, English, (revolutionary.)
3 8-inch mortars, English, (revolutionary.)
1 10-inch mortar, English, (revolutionary.)

IRON AND STEEL.

1 2.35-inch gun, breech-loading, (rebel.)
3 3-inch guns, iron, banded, (rebel.)
1 3-inch gun, iron, short, (rebel.)
2 12-pounder guns, Whitworth, English, (rebel.)
1 3.67-inch gun, Whitworth, rifled, English, breech-loading, (rebel.)
1 3.67-inch gun, Brooks, rifled, English, (rebel.)
1 20-pounder gun, Parrott model, (rebel;) 3.67-inch bore.
1 3.8-inch gun, Blakeley, rifled, English, (rebel.)
4 4-inch guns, iron, rifled, English, (rebel.)
1 12-pounder gun, iron, made by Noble (rebel.)
2 24-pounder Coehorn mortars, cast iron, (rebel.)
1 Volley gun, English, (rebel;) calibre .50.
1 25-inch Blakeley gun, English, (rebel.)
3 24-pounder guns, iron, English, (revolutionary.)
1 32-pounder carronade.

The list embraces about 190 guns of all sorts, and is but a small portion of the property offered. Besides the artillery, about 20,000 stand of small arms, 4,000 sabres, swords, and lances, 500 revolvers, an enormous quantity of siege, garrison, field, and sea-coast gun-carriages, shell, spherical case-shot, grape-shot, cannister-shot, and ammunition for muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols, harness for cavalry and artillery, and all manner of equipments for every branch of military service, are offered for sale.

THE TROPHIES.

We feel sure, that while the wisdom of the Government is vindicated in other respects, the sale of the trophy guns obtained previous to 1814 will call out indignant protests. Some of these pieces are 130 years old, and are mementoes of the brightest days of the earlier history of our country. They are almost the only enduring relics of the times that tried men's souls. We have advanced since Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga, and since Cornwallis yielded to Washington the largest British army ever surrendered. The manners and the morals of the old time have passed away; let us perpetuate the guns, and the generations of the future will sound our praises in grateful melodies.

A STROLL THROUGH THE ARSENAL GROUNDS.

Some of these trophies have histories which their own inscriptions make plain to the student of the annals of the past. Yesterday afternoon we visited the Arsenal grounds at West Troy, and, thanks to the courtesy of Lieut. Pitman, were enabled to examine the ancient siege guns, howitzers, field pieces, and mortars. The very first to attract notice was a small Coehorn mortar, with this inscription: "Surrendered by the Convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777." In the middle of the mortar the monogram, "*G. R. 2*"—*Georgus Rex*, was engraved. A blunderbuss, or hand canon, in the model room, also attracted notice. This piece is two inches wide at the muzzle, was made in 1820, and was then called a wall piece. The soldiers who carried these guns must have been men of prodigious strength.

THE RED REPUBLICAN CANNON.

There are about twenty cannon, captured in different wars, which were cast in France at the beginning of the bloody revolution of 1789. They were made for the Red Republican army, and some were afterward sold to other nations, from whom they were captured by the American soldiers. Some were taken by the English in battle, and were in turn taken from the English by the American patriots. Others were disposed of to the Mexicans, from whom they were captured by the American army. The Red Republicans represented the people of France, who having been nurtured in ignorance and superstition for centuries, signalized their ascent to power by excesses which were unparalleled in the history of nations. Everything which brought to their remembrance the tyranny to which they and their fathers had been subject, was abolished. The most innocent and harmless of these excesses was the changing the names of the months. Upon their cannon they inscribed the date and month, according to their new-fashioned calendar, on which they were cast. So we read on a howitzer, which, with hundreds of other implements of war, now lies on the green sward north of the arsenal office, "*Bean 9, Frimaire, De la République Française, Arsenal de Paris, Liberté, Egalité;*" which may be freely rendered: "This was cast on the 9th of the sleet month of the French Republic at the arsenal of Paris—Liberty and Equality." All of these French revolutionary cannon have handles over the trunnions. This style was discarded long since, and is seen only on old pieces. The revolutionists gave their ordnance poetical, classical, and withal expressive names. One of the pieces at the arsenal is called, "*La Inhumaine*," and, no doubt, the christening was appropriate. Another boasts that it is "*La Victorieuse*"—"The Victorious;" but it boasts falsely, for if it were the victorious it would now be in honorable retirement in some French arsenal instead of being offered for sale by the Government of the United States. One oddly shaped piece is named "*La Singulier*." We counted a full score of these guns. Some of them were cast in the month when the Parisian multitude, bearing the red banner of liberty, marched to the Tuileries and made demands of Louis XVI., of unfortunate memory. Some recall the eventful year when Louis was beheaded, when war was declared against England, when the reign of terror was at its height, when Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat, the unrelenting prosecutor of the Girondists, when, in short, France was a nation of lunatics. And yet the Government of the United States wants to sell these mementoes as old brass.

OTHER FRENCH ORDNANCE.

This stock of second-hand cannon also contains relics of monarchical France. Siege and field-pieces, cast long before the Revolution, are embraced in the catalogue. A pair of "long nines," made in 1764, when France was at peace with all the world, and called "*La Brave*," (the brave,) and "*La Docile*," (the submissive,) attract attention. One of the siege guns bears the legend, "*Ultima Ratio Regum*," (the last resort of kings;) another claims that it is "*Nec Pluribus Impar*," (not equaled by many.) This last-mentioned piece is enscribed, "*A Douay J. Berenger fecit* 1758," (at Douay J. Berenger made it in 1758.) Several have this inscription engraved upon them: "Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte Duc d'Aumale." Others cast at the same time, (1742,) one year previous to the defeat of the French at Dettiengen by the British, Hanoverian and Hessian army, is beautifully ornamented, and is inscribed to *Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duc de Main, Grande Master de Artillerie de Français*. On the cascable of one of these pieces the face of a man with a plug in his mouth is engraved. This plug probably served the purpose that the cards with coffins printed thereon serve in these days. Some of these trophies recall the campaigns of Marshal Saxe; others were made at the beginning of the seven years' war. One was cast in the year in which Damiens made his attempt upon the life of Louis XV. One recalls the battle of Quebec; another the expulsion of the Jesuits, and another the peace of Paris. These trophies the Government offers for sale to the highest bidder.

ENGLISH TROPHIES.

The Government also intends to sell the trophies which the fathers captured in our own revolution. All of these captured pieces are embellished with the arms of the three Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, encircled with the third Edward's or the eighth Henry's delicate plea for a very indelicate act. "*Honi soit qui mal y Pense*" (Evil be to him that evil thinketh.) One or two declare "*Spectemur Agendo*," (I may be seen in the doing,) and some assert that they were surrendered at the capitulation of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. One of the siege guns, pious and patriotic, says "*Dieu Mon Droit*," (God and my duty.) This gun was probably abandoned on the field of battle, a large dent in the side near the trunnions showing that it was rendered useless by a well-aimed missile from the enemy. Probably the unfortunate fellows who manned it were rendered useless at the same time. If they escaped a miracle was wrought in their behalf. All of the mottoes are apt, and some are very noticeable. "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three in one) refers to the union of the three kingdoms. "*A Rege et Victoria*" (To the King and victory) expresses itself. One gun with this inscription was made in 1752, a year notable as that in which the old calendar went out and the new came in. Mad Anthony Wayne is brought to mind by the statement on several of the guns that they were captured at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. One of these trophies was cast in 1744. The British lost 600 men in this intrepid assault, while Wayne's loss was less than 100. Mad Anthony earned the vote of thanks in the gold medal which he received from Congress. In 1750 while Lord Clive was conquering India and the English and French were fighting in America, one W. Bowen was making artillery for the English. He evidently had a fat contract, for all the ordnance cast about that time bear his trade mark. England, with two big wars on its hands, was pious then, and even its death-dealing howitzers prayed "*Dieu defend le droit*, (God defend the right.)

Seven siege guns captured at Yorktown and Saratoga have the legend "The Right Honorable Lord George Sackville, Lieutenant General, and the rest of the principal officers of His Majesty's ordnance." This inscription was probably placed upon the guns in recognition of Lord Sackville's services at the battle of Dettengen. The student of Revolutionary history will remember this gentleman, who had a dozen different titles, as one of the bitterest opponents of American independence. He was strenuous in maintaining his convictions, and in literature, war, politics, and statesmanship his honesty and bravery were alike conspicuous—to his friends. His failure to obey orders on one occasion lost him his position, which he regained upon the accession of George III. One of the Sackville guns has this piece of good advice, "*Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice*." (Either do your work perfectly or never try.) The only trophy of the war of 1812 is a six-pound gun, captured at Fort George, Upper Canada, May 13, 1813—sixty years ago almost to a day.

CONCLUSION.

But few of the relics have been alluded to in this article. There are besides these nearly a hundred trophies captured during the war of the rebellion. Some of these were cast at Richmond foundries, others came from Austria, and a more numerous class were made by English neutrals. These rebel guns may as well be sold as not, but we earnestly ask that the relics of the earlier wars be retained. The Government wants money, but it cannot afford to sell history for old brass.

RHODE ISLAND OPERATIVES.

The True Story of their Condition—Their Savings, their Homes, and their Hours of Labor.

The Providence *Journal*, in repelling some of the frightful stories of impositions upon the mill operatives in Rhode Island, declares them to be, when not influenced by demagogues who never performed a day's honest labor in all their lives, the most contented class of working people in the country, and says:

Many girls earn at weaving $10 to $15 a week, and find comfortable boarding-houses, with well ventilated rooms and with abundance of wholesome and palatable food, at $3 a week. The factory villages in this State are generally neat, the dwellings convenient and comfortable, the rents low, and the people who occupy them are as well clad, as well fed and as well housed as the working people in any part of the world, and far better than almost anywhere else. Not a few of them own the houses in which they live; and an idea of their accumulated savings may be formed from the fact that the savings banks in the State report an aggregate deposit of over $42,000,000, the greater portion of which represents the money earned in our factories, and laid away for a rainy day; and this in a State where the population is 217,000, a State which the well-paid labor of its manufacturing and mechanical production has made the most dense in population and the richest in proportion to its population of any in the Union. And this wealth, as the deposits of the savings banks attest, is not absorbed in enormous capital, but is largely distributed among and retained by those who have earned it with their daily toil.

The last report of these useful institutions makes the whole amount of deposits $42,583,536 66, an increase in a twelvemonth of over six and a quarter millions. The number of depositors increased 8,988 during the year. The depositors then numbered 88,664, about two-fifths of the entire population of the State, and the average amount due each depositor was $480 28. Taking the last census as the basis of calculation, the deposits in the savings banks would average $195 91 to each inhabitant—man, woman, and child. Can any community in all the world make a better exhibit of well-rewarded industry?

The factory villages are uniformly supplied with schools and churches, and most of them with libraries, and with courses of lectures and other modes of intellectual amusement, for the Winter evenings. The great strength of the temperance cause is in these villages, the order of the Good Templars has a lodge in almost every one of them, and in many of them not a grog-shop can be found; and the moral character of the population compares with the general prosperity. A life of daily labor is not a life of ease anywhere, and in-door labor, although pleasanter and lighter, and for this description of labor far better paid, is not so healthful as the invigorating toil which begins before the sun and continues after its setting, in the open fields. But nowhere is this class of labor, which is indispensable to the progress of a country, indispensable to civilization itself, carried on under better conditions, or compensated with higher wages than in Rhode Island. We can go up the manufacturing streams, and point out many a mill which is owned by men who commenced life in its lowest employment, and at a time when wages were lower, not only positively but in proportion to their purchasing power, and when the facilities of education and the opportunities of poverty were far less than now.

A New Watering-Cart for the London Streets.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It will gratify many persons to hear that a movement has set in against the old watering-cart of our streets. This excellent old machine for watering the boots of the incautious pedestrian is to give place to a new and more scientific machine which shall do its work at once with greater thoroughness and with more expedition. The new watering-van consists of an iron tank 7 feet 3 inches long, 4 feet six inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, which holds 450 gallons of water. The tank is mounted on springs and carried on four wheels with light-hinged shafts; and 'the whole of it is painted in bright colors.' The distributor and branch pipe are on an improved principle, which admits of the outflow of water being regulated to meet the varying conditions of streets and weather. An interesting competitive trial has taken place in Regent-street between this machine and the old watering-cart. The pair were filled, and started from a stand-post by Hanover Church, and the object was to ascertain the area of ground the water from each would cover. The two vehicles proceeded on their way toward the Regent-circus, till they reached Newman's-yard, where the cart having 'made all the running' it was capable of 'compounded,' while the van, still 'going well within itself,' proceeded as far as the circus and returned up Regent-street to Air-street, where it finally gave out. The width of spread of the water from the van was twenty-three feet, that of the water from the cart being sixteen feet. By measurement of the plans at the Vestry Hall after the trial, it was ascertained that the van had traveled 2,640 feet, and had spread its water over an area of 60,720 square feet, while the cart had traveled only 1,440 feet, and had covered only 23,040 square feet. The older machine has thus been signally defeated by its youthful rival."

More Promises of a Large Fruit Crop.

From the Middletown (Del.) Transcript.

Notwithstanding the fact that the peach crop is badly injured in this immediate section, so much so that scarcely a fourth of a crop will be gathered, yet reports from different parts of the Peninsula indicate that unless unforeseen frosts or storms should injure the trees or the young fruit, there will be an abundant crop in those sections, from Smyrna southward. The trees are everywhere said to be loaded with blossoms, and the prospect now is that the crop this year will be larger than it was last year. Nor is this gratifying prospect confined to the peaches. Strawberries, blackberries, and all small fruits come in for their full share of the pleasure thus being afforded to the fruit-growers of the Peninsula, and the fruit-consumers everywhere. The present indications are, too, that the apple crop, so far from being a failure, is not at all injured and promises to be abundant.

A Hero in Death.

The funeral of George E. Bradley, killed at his post of duty in the railroad accident at Plymouth, Conn., Friday, was held at the residence of his brother, Sheriff Bradley, in Springfield, Mass., Monday afternoon. Conductor Bradley was one of those noble embodiments of official conscience who deserve a longer memory than the world gives them commonly. He was in the caboose of his train when it left the track at the broken rail. He sprang to the brake, but in the instant was flung against the ledge that shattered the car. His skull was broken, so that when he was picked up the brains were oozing out; but the faithful conductor evidently uttered his thought when the crash came; "Get out the signals for the other train," and so saying, died.

A CHICAGO PROJECT.

The New Six-Mile Tunnel to Increase the City's Supply of Water—History of the Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Among the many very important engineering enterprises of the day there is one in which Chicago is particularly interested, and which has received comparatively little notice. It is no less than the construction of a tunnel six miles long, seven feet in diameter, and seventy feet below the level of Lake Michigan. Two miles of it is beneath the lake, and four miles of it will run in a direct line under the City of Chicago, more than half way to the western limit of the corporation. Its object is to furnish a supply of pure water fully adequate to the wants of a rapidly-increasing population for many years to come.

Ten years ago the poor quality and insufficient quantity of the water furnished the people of Chicago made it evident that some new system of procuring it must be adopted. At that time it was taken from near the shore, where the impurities of the Chicago river, the great sewer of the city, mingled with the clear waters of the lake to such an extent that the fluid became at times absolutely offensive both to taste and smell. To obviate the difficulty the design of a tunnel under the lake was conceived and adopted. The work of its construction commenced in March, 1864, and was completed in December, 1866. It is tubular in shape, with a vertical diameter in the clear of five feet and two inches, and a horizontal diameter of five feet. It is lined with a water-tight brick wall nine inches thick, and is capable of delivering 54,000,000 gallons per day. At the lake end of the tunnel, two miles from shore, is a large crib, in which an iron shaft nine feet in diameter is sunk to connect with it. Through this shaft the water is admitted and regulated at will by gates. The cost of this first tunnel was upward of $400,000; and it was probably the best investment Chicago ever made. The city became as justly proud of her water as New-York is of her Croton, and began to feel a profound pity for those deluded Philadelphians who boast of their Fairmount, and rest satisfied with the muddy waters of the Schuylkill.

But hardly had the enterprise been completed when it began to dawn upon the minds of the Chicagoans that they had not made sufficient allowance for the remarkable growth of their city. In three years it was found that the tunnel would very soon be worked to its full capacity, and that new facilities must be obtained. The Board of Public Works acted with characteristic promptness, and in September, 1870, advertised for bids for the construction of a new tunnel with twice the capacity of the old one. The contract was signed in May, 1872, the contractors binding themselves to complete the work by April 1, 1873. The great fire, however, rendered the fulfillment of the agreement impossible, and the time was extended, until the 1st of July, 1874. The work is now going bravely on. The laborers on the shore end have progressed some 2,000 feet out under the lake, while from the crib end another body of men are working steadily forward to meet them. The limited diameter of the bore renders it impossible for many to work at once, but they are at it night and day, averaging at each end a progress of perhaps twelve feet in twenty-four hours. The masons keep as close behind the diggers as possible. The soil penetrated is a hard blue clay, and such a thing as a caving-in has not happened so far. A tin tube, eight inches in diameter, is constantly advanced with the workmen, thus furnishing a circulation which prevents the accumulation of foul air. It is hung in the top of the tunnel, and, when necessary, is worked with a fan at the outer end. This new tunnel runs parallel with the old one, distant from it about fifty feet. It enters the same crib, and strikes the shore at the same water-works, which it was the intention, at first, to make the whole city dependent upon.

The great fire, however, taught a lesson which has been heeded. The water-works were destroyed, and the city left without means for checking the flames. It was, therefore, determined to have different sets of water-works, and in different parts of the city, whereby the danger of a similar destitution might be guarded against in the future. The spot selected for the new works is at the corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, three and five-sixth miles from the old ones, and to reach it the new tunnel is to be extended under the city, river, large business houses and all. Already the bids are in and the award of the contract is under consideration. It is estimated that the cost will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

From the tunnel there are to be nine or more shafts reaching to the surface of the ground for fire purposes. The water, of course, will rise in them to the level of the lake, and, should the pumping-works give out, will be easily accessible to the engines. This land-tunnel, as well as its lake connection, is to have a vertical diameter in the clear of seven feet and two inches, and a horizontal diameter of seven feet. Its capacity will be over 100,000,000 gallons per day. It will be lined with heavy masonry, a foot thick, and of the best materials. Jan. 1, 1875, is specified as the date of its completion.

When the new works are in full operation the water supply of Chicago will be more than adequate for a city of three times its present size. Its facilities for suppressing fire will be unsurpassed, and now that Chicago River water is turned toward the Gulf of Mexico, there is little danger of its impurities ever reaching as far out as the crib. Under the very able and satisfactory management of E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer, there have been no mistakes made, nor any casualties so far in the construction of these water tunnels. Except for the delay caused by the fire, everything has gone along smoothly, and every one has confidence that the present enterprise will terminate as successfully as the former.

The method which is here adopted for procuring water, will doubtless be eventually adopted by all the lake cities of any considerable size. Cleveland has done so already. To Chicago belongs the honor of making the first attempt. New machinery had to be invented adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. It can readily be imagined that it requires no little ingenuity to bring out the end of a tunnel through the deep waters of a lake two miles from shore, without getting any water in it. In this case it was accomplished by the sinking of an immense iron tube nine feet in diameter, and of great length. The construction of this tube and its successful placing in position, required the invention of a special process. To Mr. G. R. Bramhall, the engineer who had special charge of the sinking of the shaft, belongs the credit of overcoming the difficulty. He subsequently secured a patent for it, which has been infringed upon, he assures me, in the Cleveland crib, but as he is a peaceably disposed man and has neither the time nor inclination to go to law, there will be no trouble about it.

In view of the great strides which have been made of late years in engineering, it is difficult to say what man may not accomplish. A tunnel under the English Channel would now seem to almost approach the verge of possibilities. The East River bridge once seemed as far off.

The time may come when Chicago's eight miles of water tunnels will seem an insignificant achievement; but the men who have projected them, and will carry them to a successful issue, possess an enterprise and nerve which have secured for them the gratitude and admiration of the people of Chicago at least. A. W. W.

Tweed's Real Estate—Application for a Postponement of the Sale.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an application was made to Judge Fancher to order a postponement of a sale of real estate under a foreclosure of mortgage. The mortgage amounts to about $300,000, and the sale is ordered by the referee to take place within a few days. The postponement was asked on representations that the property was liable to be sacrificed, and that the "Boss" was in negotiation with capitalists with a view to obtain the money necessary to clear the property. The Court denied the application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROUSSEAU. By JOHN MORLEY. 2 vols. London: CHAPMAN & HALL. 1873.

The enormous influence of Rousseau in bringing about the American, no less than the French, revolution constitutes a strong reason why the people of this country should study a life and character in which there is so much that is repulsive and so much that had better never have been known at all. Much as Rousseau was indebted to Locke and to Hobbes, he translated into the language of feeling and of passion those cold philosophical speculations which, standing in their original form, boded little danger to the existing order of things. Steeped in poverty, without friends, miserably obscure, an apostate to his religion, a thief by his own confession, the betrayer of repeated trusts and confidences, blackened even by vices not to be named, this extraordinary man yet was destined to overthrow society, to subvert the existing order of things in several great States, and to exert a potential sway which, at this moment, after the lapse of a century from his death, threatens every throne in Europe, not to say every established religion.

Rousseau, a living paradox, was as oppositely judged by contemporaries as by posterity. The professed friend of the people as against potentates and aristocracies, he was courted by kings and nobles, and stoned in his own house by a mob. Persecuted by the priests of established religion for his alleged unbelief, he was laughed at by rationalists for his piety. Despising monarchy and plutocracy, and doing all he could to bring both to an end; frugal and strict in probity, and independent to fanaticism, he yet repeatedly accepted comfortable domiciles from the rich, and even a pension from the sovereign of a foreign State. A preacher of charity and domestic affection, he put away his own children in foundling asylums, so that in after years they could not even be identified. An advocate of orderly and righteous living, he outraged constantly the laws of society. An apostle of brotherly love, he hated the sight of his fellow-beings, and shut himself up for months in misanthropical isolation. A man of progress, he was also a man of retrogression; for the improvement of the future was in his eyes to consist in returning to the state of nature of the past. To believe in men's perfectibility, like Condorcet, was to Rousseau preposterous. His theory was only that they might become less imperfect by forgetting pretty much all that they have ever learned. If art, and science, and what we call culture, in general, could be swept away, then men might be comparatively happy. Art, science, and culture usually costing money, and being, in Rousseau's time, in reach only of the luxurious few, the proposal for their abolition was of course agreeable to the toiling many. To return to a state of nature implied an equality not less alluring to the same classes. These general conceptions, added to the more recondite and logical hypotheses of Locke and Hobbes, were found immensely acceptable at a time when gross abuses and corruptions, both in State-craft and priest-craft, and perpetrated in the interest of opposite classes and systems, had grown too shocking longer to be borne. Rousseau, like other prophets and teachers, was the half-unconscious, agonized expression of, and protest against, the wrongs of mankind. Practically, but, of course, not ostensibly, he wanted to make out of two wrongs a right. The pendulum had swung too far one way, and he wanted it to swing too far another. As a matter of moral physics this was perhaps right. The tremendous oscillations that were to ensue might subside in the sequel to a wholesome equilibrium. But in the meantime there was Robespierre, and in the meantime the reign of terror; in the meantime, and out of these, there was despotic reaction, and the loss of liberty through its too well-taught excesses; and in the meantime, and up to our own day, there is the Commune.

Hazlitt says that the three greatest egotists that we know of—that is, the three writers who felt their own being most powerfully and exclusively—are Rousseau, Wordsworth, and Benvenuto Cellini. In the Genevese imagination, as Mme. de Staël says, was the strongest faculty. Therein lay the grand secret of his force. He would not have been exactly what he was but for the teachers who came before him. What Locke and Hobbes had he had not, and what they had not he had. They reasoned and he dogmatized. He took the product of their logical power, and added to it his own fervid ideality and passionate feeling. The brimstone and the charcoal he found to his hand. He blended them with the nitre of his own fiery imagination, and an explosion followed which shook the world.

This son of a poor artisan, himself for years a serving-man, and the willing companion for years of an illiterate and vulgar serving-woman, lived to see kings neglected in a theatre out of the curiosity excited by his own presence. This obscure smatterer, whose sole notions of the world and of letters were derived from *Plutarch's Lives* and Richardson's novels, lived to be the protagonist of Voltaire, the companion of Hume, the special aversion of Edmund Burke, and—not the least distinction—the chosen butt of Horace Walpole. Professedly a reactionist, he became practically the most potential of iconoclasts. Endowed by neither nature nor education with the power to reason logically, he yet persuaded millions of his fellow-beings to his will, and swept like chaff before a tempest the opposing arguments of the ablest controversialists of his time. To no purpose did Diderot say "If Jean Jaques were right, too many honest people must be wrong." The question was not one of right or wrong, of sound or unsound argument, but of feeling and passion revolting against corruptions and cruelties that had ground down the people for centuries, and which, when the clarion note of resistance was once sounded by the fated exponent, were met, and grappled with, and dashed to the earth, amid, perhaps, greater excesses than by the very victory, were thus avenged.

Mr. John Morley, the author of the volumes before us, has apparently been led to his task by a deep sympathy with Rousseau's work and by the wish to vindicate the philosopher still further than any of Mr. Morley's predecessors have done before the world. We see no new facts in the volumes. What is set down in them about Rousseau's youth and misdemeanors, his pilferings, his deceits, and his religious apostacy, the tardy awakening of his best intellectual force, his adventures with Mme. De Warens and "Therese," his attempted adventures with Mme. d'Houdetot and Mme. d'Epinay, his musical productions and inventions, and his self-support by copying music, his first great success, as inspired by the Academy of Dijon; and his consequent discovery of the value of eccentricity as attracting attention; the succeeding illustrations of that discovery furnished by the *Discourses*, the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, the *Contrat Social*, the *Emile*, and at last by the famous *Confessions*; his various exiles and endless quarrels, his mysterious death and burial in the Island of Poplars, and the final honors paid to his memory in the erection of a statue and the transportation of his remains to the Pantheon; all these things are well known, and Mr. Morley throws no new light, that we can see, on any of them. Rousseau has been handled before by able scholars and thinkers—most acceptably, perhaps, to the wisest of their own class by the late St. Marc Girardin, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, (1852-6,) and no special additions to the stock of ideas on the subject thus contributed, are apparent in the monograph of Mr. Morley, except, perhaps, certain forms and methods of apology suggested by the sympathy we have noted, and which are ingeniously and feelingly adapted to the obvious taste or supposed needs of the present generation. Mr. Morley's own words may fitly represent here what we seek to convey:

> The personality of Rousseau has most equivocal and repulsive sides. It has deservedly fared ill in the esteem of the saner and more rational of those who have judged him, and there is none in the history of famous men and our spiritual fathers that begat us which makes more constant demands on the patience or pity of those who study his life. Yet, in no other instance is the common eagerness to condense all predication about a character into a single unqualified proposition so fatally inadequate. If it is indispensable that we should be forever describing, naming, classifying, at least it is well, in speaking of such a nature as his, to enlarge the vocabulary beyond the pedantic formulas of unreal ethics, and to be as sure as we know how to make ourselves that each of the sympathies and faculties which together compose our power of spiritual observation is in a condition of free and patient energy. Any less open and liberal method, which limits our sentiments to absolute approval or disapproval, and fixes the standard either at the balance of common qualities which constitutes mediocrity, or at the balance of uncommon qualities, which is divinity, as in a Shakespeare, leaves in a cloud of blank incomprehensibleness those singular spirits who come from time to time to quicken the germs of strange thought and shake the quietness of the earth. We may forget much in our story that is grievous or hateful, in reflecting that any man now deems a day basely passed in which he has given no thought to the hard life of garret and hovel, to the forlorn children and trampled women of wide squalid wildernesses in cities, it was Rousseau who first, in our modern times, sounded a new trumphet note for one more of the great battles of humanity. He makes the poor very proud, it was truly said. Some of his contemporaries followed the same vein of thought, as we shall see, and he was only continuing the work which others prepared. But he alone had the gift of the golden mouth. It was in Rousseau that polite Europe first hearkened to strange voices and faint reverberation from out of the vague and cavernous shadow in which the common people move. Science has to feel the way toward light and solution, to prepare, to organize; but the race owes something to one who not only helped to state the problem, and wrote up in letters of flame at the brutal feast of kings and the rich that civilization is as yet only a mockery, but filled a generation of men and women with the stern resolve that they would rather perish than live on in a world where such things can be.

The problem of chief personal interest as regards Rousseau, and the problem which Mr. Morley's book seems mainly written to determine, is how far the philosopher's faults were responsible for his misfortunes, and how far his misfortunes were responsible for his faults. The outlines of his hero's biography, as we have roughly sketched them, are filled in by Mr. Morley with commentaries suggestive of the view most favorable to Rousseau, and the elaborate analysis of his works, which fill so much space in the volumes are put together with the same animating purpose. There is always an argument in favor of this kind of treatment, when it can be shown that a historical figure has been dealt with too much, or too persistently, in an opposite spirit. We do not know that this can truly be said of Rousseau. He has been dealt with in a very tender spirit by many powerful and influential writers. There may be a good *raison d'être*, then, for Mr. Morley's book, but it does not seem conspicuously or undeniably palpable. One thing only can be said with certainty about it, which is, that the author, like his subject, will find many people to agree, and many to disagree, with him. There is always inevitable action and reaction in these things. When Mme. d'Epinay procured an order from the police restraining Rousseau from giving readings of his *Confessions* in society, she gave them the best possible advertisement, and, indeed, did the philosopher the greatest imaginable service. To offer to set Rousseau on a pedestal as a pure and lofty character, or, indeed, as a character in which the noble and generous predominated greatly over the ignoble and selfish, is sure to challenge dissent which is threatening to such exaltation, and which may even roll him in the dirt. Experience teaches, and this is exemplified by the very revolution which, consciously or or otherwise, Rousseau did so much to bring about, that intemperance or hyperbole of any sort are the infallible begetters of counteracting forces of opposition. Thus, the antagonizing theories about characters like Rousseau's, seem to end very much like arguments grooved in a circle. From one point of view, and this is Mr. Morley's, we are to remember that Rousseau was born poor, beset with difficulties, of exceedingly sensitive and delicate nature, a sufferer almost all his life from a painful disease, an affectionate man, tortured by ingratitude, a noble apostle, almost a savior of mankind, rising up to free his fellow-bondsmen from the evils of poverty, despotism, and consequent wretchedness. From another point of view—and this is warranted, to some extent, by his own *Confessions*—we are invited to survey Rousseau as a cheat, a deceiver of men and betrayer of women, a hypocrite on the most sacred themes, a morbid sensualist, whose propensities were bestial rather than human; a man so eaten up with vanity that he never could keep a friend; a writer so infected with the ferocity of self-opinion that he cries out that people should be smothered* who do not agree with or believe him; a pretended philanthropist who hated his whole race, and a father who, with upturned eyes, preaches domestic affection, and thrusts his own innocent babies eternally from his heart and sight in a foundling asylum.

Each of these views, with some qualification, is right and each wrong. It is the old story again of the shield that was gold on one side and silver on the other. Rousseau, like Byron, had an insatiable desire for attention and admiration. Above all things, he liked to surprise. The self-dissection, or self-glorification that Byron practiced to this end in the thin cloak of his Conrads, and Laras, and Manfreds, Rousseau indulged in more boldly, at least, when previous indirect proceedings of like nature had grown stale. From the time the prize was offered for the best essay on the question: "Whether the progress of science and the arts has contributed to corrupt or improve the morals of mankind?" and Rosseau gained it by maintaining the corrupting hypothesis, the fascinations of paradox, the joy of astonishing by differing from everybody, or almost everybody else, never lost charm for him; and this is the key of much of his writing and most of his actions. It is right here to say that Mr. Morley's criticism of Rosseau's intellectual qualities, is usually more judicial than that of his moral nature, of which distinction the following passage is an instance:

> Rousseau's is an elaborate and roundabout manner of saying that virtue without science is better than science without virtue; or that the well-being of a country depends more on the standard of social duty and the willingness of citizens to conform to it, than on the standard of intellectual culture and the extent of its diffusion; in other words, that we ought to be less concerned about the speculative or scientific curiousness of our people than about the height of their notion of civic virtue, and their firmness and persistency in realizing it. It is a moralist's way of putting the ancient preacher's monition, that they are but empty in whom is not the wisdom of God. The importance of stating this is in our modern era always pressing, because there is a constant tendency on the part of energetic intellectual workers, first, to concentrate their energies on a minute speciality, leaving public affairs and interests to their own course; second, to overestimate their contributions to the stock of means by which men are made happier, and what is more serious, to underestimate in comparison those orderly, modest, self-denying, moral qualities, by which only men are made worthier, and the continuity of society is made surer; third, in consequence of their greater command of specious expression and their control of the organs of public opinion, both to assume a kind of supreme place in the social hierarchy, and to persuade the majority of plain men unsuspectingly to take so very egregious an assumption for granted. So far as Rousseau's discourse recalled the truth as against this sort of error, it was full of wholesomeness.

That Rousseau really foresaw and intended all of the results now to be attributed to his writings is out of the question. He often advocated conservative institutions and conduct while preaching revolutionary principles. On the other hand, he sometimes aimed at results which indeed came to pass, but by processes ludicrously different from those he had contemplated. In this he was like the merchant who shipped a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, and realized a fortune through a demand which sprang up for those utensils for ladling melasses. After the event, the applause of a certain order of minds, excited by such admirable prescience, may be safely counted on. And so Rousseau, being in some part the mouthpiece of his own time, is hailed by many as the prophet of our own—the far-sighted seer, whose sagacity and humanity were so interblended as to soar to inspiration. Here, again, Mr. Morley does justice to his own clearness of insight and soundness of deduction, *e. g.*:

> The unflinching application of principles is seldom achieved by the men who first launch them. The labor of the preliminary task seems to exhaust one man's stock of mental force. Rousseau never thought of the subversion of society, or its reorganization on a Communistic basis. Within a few months of his profession of profound lament that the first man who made a claim to property had not been instantly unmasked as the arch foe of the race, he speaks most respectfully of property as the pledge of the engagements of the citizens and the foundation of the social pact, while the first condition of that pact is that every one should be maintained in peaceful enjoyment of what belongs to him. We need not impute the apparent discrepancy to insincerity. Rousseau was always apt to think in a slip-shod manner, and sensibly, though illogically accepted wholesome practical maxims, as if they flowed from theoretical premises, that were in truth utterly incompatible with them.

What Rousseau meant and what he was will long, we may be sure, be subjects of controversy. Those who consider themselves the peculiar disciples of progress, those who hold that but for Rousseau's faults neither himself nor the world would ever have profited by his virtues, and those who think that all rascality is simply a form of mania to be pitied and condoned, will always be on one side; and the more practical souls who believe in letting well enough alone, in moral responsibility as the adjunct of reason, and in occasionally hanging somebody who has committed a murder will as certainly be ranged in opposition. Mr. Morley has written a rather dull, obviously conscientious, and in parts a profound biography, which, as regards feeling, leans decidedly to the former party, and as regards judgment to the latter. For Rousseau's mental blunders and the fallacies that grew out of his defective training Mr. Morley has a quick eye and a healthy criticism; for the moral obliquities of his hero, for the specious audacity with which Rousseau, having committed the act of a scoundrel, would use his almost matchless style, his seductive rhetoric, to gloss over and even transform his crime to a virtue, Mr. Morley betrays a singular toleration. This may be a proof of the kindliness of his nature, but it is a stronger proof of sympathy with the political and social conceptions of which Rousseau was the practical, if imperfect, and partly unconscious, herald. If all of Rousseau's conceptions had been carried out, it is unlikely that either Mr. Morley or any one else would now have been writing his biography; but this, in itself, constitutes no valid reason why the present or any future writer should not strive to mete out justice, as he sees it, even although the heavens fall.

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* "Pour moi, je le déclare hautement et sans crainte: quiconque, même sans avoir lu mes écrits, examinera par ses propres yeux mon naturel, mon caractère, mes mœurs, mes penchants, mes plaisirs, mes habitudes, et pourra me croire un malhonnête homme est lui-même un homme à étouffer."—*Confessions, last page.*

CALIBAN: THE MISSING LINK. By DANIEL WILSON, LL. D., Professor of History and English Literature, University College, Toronto. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

The discovery of the missing link between man and the apes is the one thing needed to convert the wavering followers of Mr. Darwin, who are not quite certain of the soundness of the development hypothesis, into enthusiastic apostles of that theory. Among the latter, Mr. Wilson may already be ranked; but he, too, perceives the eminent desirability of the missing link. Being also a worshiper of Shakespeare, and a very able critic of his works, he fancies that *Caliban* is precisely the sort of being who ought, according to Darwinian views, to have been the immediate progenitor of man. He has therefore written the present ingenious volume to prove that Shakespeare developed from his inner consciousness the accurate likeness of the missing link, and called it *Caliban*.

The work can hardly be regarded as adding any new evidence in behalf of the Darwinian hypothesis, but it is certainly a very able and interesting essay. The author's analysis of the nature of *Caliban* is acute and profound. The skill with which he shows how closely *Caliban* corresponds to the imaginary being who succeeded the ape, and was succeeded by man, is worthy of a trained and accomplished advocate, and the intimate acquaintance which he displays with Shakespeare, and his suggestive criticisms upon the entire supernatural realm which the great dramatist created, as well as upon the single play in which *Caliban* appears, are worthy of the attention of every student of Shakespeare. Not less interesting is his discussion of the *Caliban* of Mr. Browning, who is rather a development of Shakespeare's *Caliban* than a new appearance of that interesting brute. As a curiosity of criticism, and a work of rare subtlety and scholarship, Mr. Wilson's volume is certainly a remarkable and fascinating work.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE. By Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, B. A., Christ Church, Oxford. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

In every man's life, according to Mr. Arnold, there are turning points, at which some circumstance occurs that changes the whole direction of his life. These determining events, however, are not of themselves sufficiently powerful to exercise the lasting influence with which they are generally credited. The man's previous life and habits must be such as to dispose him to yield to the new influence. He must be already so prepared for a change in his course, that a slight impulse will carry him with it. A "turning point" is thus the union of an outward influence and an inward, and, perhaps, previously unrecognized tendency to, or a peculiar fondness for, a new life. It is to enforce and illustrate this view that Mr. Arnold has written his book.

It is a carefully written and keenly discriminative work, and it is capable of imparting valuable lessons if carefully studied. The fault is the excessive heaping up of anecdotes intended to be illustrative of the author's theory. These anecdotes will first be read for themselves alone, and without reference to the object with which they are connected. They will next weary the reader by their multitude and frequent apparent triviality. There is then danger that this book will be read merely as an encyclopedia of anecdotes, and its really useful purpose wholly lost sight of.

THE POEMS OF HENRY TIMROD. Edited, with a Sketch of the Poet's Life, by PAUL H. HAYNE. New-York: E. J. HALE & SON. 1873.

Mr. Timrod's name has long been familiar to every reader of Southern newspapers as the favored occupant of "poets' corners." He was greatly admired at the South, where the reputation of an author is much enhanced by the fact that the supply of authors is small in comparison with the demand. Mr. Timrod's recent death has called new attention to his lyrics, and the kindly impulse to speak well of the dead has led to a rather extravagant estimate of his poetic abilities.

It is evident, from this volume, that he was a man of delicate and poetic sensibilities, and endowed with a keen appreciation of the beautiful. He was also an easy and accurate versifier, and seldom offended against the canons of good taste. His best poems are love songs, many of which are tender and passionate in feeling and graceful in versification. There is not, however, in Mr. Timrod's poetry sufficient force and vitality to insure for it more than transient popularity. A pleasant singer of simple melodies, he can hardly be admitted to the rank of poets, and when he attempted to fire the Southern heart with odes and battle-songs, he became painfully hysterical and noisy.

MEMORIALS OF A QUIET LIFE. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE. Fifth Edition. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1873.

Mr. Hare is widely known as the author of *Walks in Rome*, and also, in connection with his brother, of *Guesses at Truth*. The present volume is a memorial of his mother, consisting in most part of her diary and letters. Though it shows her to have been a woman of rare culture and of womanly tenderness of feeling, it is not a work of general interest. It belongs to that large body of memorial literature, which is really printed for private circulation, although it claims, and frequently receives, a share of public attention.

Literary Notes.

—*A Two-fold Life*, translated by M. S. from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern, and published by Lippincott & Co. It is a quiet, realistic story of not a little merit and interest. —*The Man with the Book* is a record of Mr. John M. Weylland's labors among the London poor, as a street-preacher and Bible distributor. It is published by Nelson & Phillips, of this City. —Rev. E. F. Remington, author of *The City of Sin*, has written a book entitled *Our National House*, to prove that religion is the basis of national prosperity. There is nothing particularly brilliant in his presentation of a rather trite theme. The volume is published by N. Tibbals & Son, of New-York. —A badly-printed book, published by Fr. Pustel & Co., of this City, tells, in a very tedious way, the story of the romantic life of Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, a Catholic priest who founded a community in Pennsylvania in 1799. It is written by Sarah M. Brownson, and prefaced by an introduction from the pen of O. A. Brownson. —*The Dead Sin, and Other Stories*, by Edward Garrett, (Dodd & Mead,) is a volume of gracefully-written little stories of a religious character, by an author whose *Occupations of a Retired Life* has already made him popular. —Scribner, Armstrong & Co. publish *Oxley*, a story of American life—although its scene is laid partly in Switzerland—by Lyndon. It is well constructed and in the main well told, although it would have been greatly benefited by judicious condensation. —*Above Tempest and Tide* is announced as having been written by Auber Forestier, "after the German of Sophie Verena." If this means that it is a translation, the translator is not to be complimented on his taste in selection. The story is dull and not worth the trouble of reading. It is published by H. M. McKinney & Co., of Philadelphia. —Shepard & Gill, of Boston, have mysteriously yielded to some unknown temptation to publish Miss Jeanette R. Haderman's *Against the World*. Probably they were compelled to choose between reading and publishing it, and hence chose the latter. Or perhaps they actually read it, and were so weakened in mind thereby as to be incapable of refusing the demand for its publication. —*Sketches of Jewish Life and History*, by Henry Gersoni, is published by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Printing Establishment. It is not remarkable for its literary merit. —*Man is Love* is the title of a novel by an anonymous author, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Whether or not man is synonymous with love, the author is certainly synonymous with dullness. —*The Culture of Pleasure* is one of those books principally made up of anecdotes, which display the collector's wide range of reading rather than his powers of argument. It is intended to show that pleasure is the result of doing one's duty, a proposition which few thoughtful men will dispute. The writer is the author of *The Mirage of Life*, and Messrs. Robert Carter & Co. have republished the work, which originally appeared in London.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Meeting of the Committee in Springfield—Arrangements for the Contests.

The regatta committee for 1873 held a meeting at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Saturday afternoon, all the colleges except Bowdoin being represented. Votes were passed providing that, at the start, each boat be held from an anchored boat; that if the race is postponed from any cause, it shall be to the afternoon of the succeeding day; that each club be taxed $15 to defray incidental expenses; that when the committee adjourned it should be to meet Monday, July 14, in the same place; that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to attend to the matter of furnishing the champion flags, the cost of which is to be defrayed by the members of the competing crews. Quite a discussion followed on the question of providing for a collegiate single-scull race. This question was voted down at the annual meeting of the association, apparently under the misunderstanding that it was to be open to professionals. After some discussion it was decided to provide for such a race on the afternoon of the university contest, and make it the first of the afternoon—the names of the competitors to be sent to the chairman of the regatta committee before June 20; provided, that there shall be no race unless three boats put in an appearance.

Mr. King, of Springfield, on invitation of the committee, then spoke for the club, promising all possible help. He had no doubt the club would be able to raise at least $1,000, which would be enough to furnish prize-cups as good as those of last year, boat-houses for all the crews who would use them, and wharves from which to launch their boats. The grand ball, regatta night, was an assured success already. The club were willing to take the entire responsibility of that. They had already made arrangements to secure the Saratoga Band, and the regatta ball would be the grandest affair of the kind ever held in Springfield. The committee then went into committee of the whole to view the course, which was most satisfactorily done from the little Clyde, which took the whole party down the river to a point about a half a mile below the old terminus of last year's course, where is a slightly bluff on which it is proposed to erect the grand stand. On their return the committee met again at the Massasoit, and concluded that the course would be bettered by starting from a point a short half-mile below the start last year, thus avoiding the only narrow place in the whole course, and bringing the finish opposite the bluff. The Chair then appointed Messrs. McClellan, of Brown; Oakes, of Yale, and Hartwell, of Amherst, a committee to nominate a referee; Messrs. Underhill, of Trinity; Thayer, of Dartmouth, and Spier, Jr., of Columbia, a committee on flags, and the committee adjourned.

Senator Edmunds and the Back Pay.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, May 12.

"Independent journalism" seems determined to get Senator Edmunds into a muddle in some way. It may, perhaps, be ascribable entirely, to the ignorance of the Constitution of the United States, the proceedings of Congress and the general state of affairs during the past few weeks. The first false position they placed him in was in reference to the Chief Justiceship. We extricated them from that difficulty, and now they are in another. We will give them a friendly lift again. The trouble with them, this time, is because Senator Edmunds has not been heard from on the back-pay question? How could he be heard from on the subject? Having sailed for Europe before he had an opportunity of receiving it, he could not very well draw it, dispose of it, or be heard from about it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Infantile Diet.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your copy of the schedule of directions for infantile diet in Summer, presented by Dr. Jacobi to the Public Health Association of New-York last Thursday evening, and printed in your valuable paper yesterday, there is a small but important error. I am requested by the author to call your attention to it, as it is likely to do harm in families where anxiety in regard to young children will lead parents to follow these directions word for word.

Instead of reading "When your breast-milk is half enough for the infant, alternate with bread and food," it should read "When your breast-milk is but half enough, alternate breast and food." Respectfully,

A. B. JUDSON,
Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Cheap Transportation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the stand you take in regard to the question of reduced cost of transportation.

That question affects the inhabitants of this City quite as much as it does the farmers of Illinois. The present rates are very oppressive to all manufacturing industries. Take the lumber trade, for example: Contracts are usually made in early Summer on the basis of the rates of freight then existing. Last Summer freights were low. A combination put them up. Notice was given that a rise would take place at a given date, sometime in advance. That looked very fair. But cars were refused during the time of low rates, while plenty could be had after the date set for the rise. The rise was so great that it swept away the anticipated profits.

A dealer told me this week that it cost him $32 per 1,000 freight on walnut, just received.

A committee of such men as Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Ruggles, and others, should be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to make a thorough investigation of the difficulties under which the New-York merchant now labors. They are far greater, from excessive taxes, high rents, high wages, &c., than generally supposed. Had we been delivered, bound hand and foot, to our enemies, we could scarcely have been worse off than we were under the Tammany-Erie reign, with our quarantine extortions, our heavy taxes, dirty streets, bad wharves, &c.

Is not one of the first things required in the reduction of cost of transportation this: The compulsory reduction of the stock of the various lines to an amount not exceeding the cost of the road, its depots, and its rolling stock? That is, at once squeeze out all the water, and put land speculations on their own footing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 8, 1873. S.

Railroad Accidents—Can They be Avoided?—A Protest from One of the Unscathed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are waging a righteous war against the railroad monopolies and their iniquities; chiefest among which is the great sacrifice of life attending common travel. Let any one glance at our yearly railroad statistics; it is like reading the report of a campaign against an enemy, whose activity and success are reckoned by the number of killed and wounded. Whoever will take pains to look into the matter will be appalled at the enormous cost of human life required to run our railroads for a single year. The accidents in this country for 1872 number above 1,000, and the victims very largely exceed that number. January, from the figures, appears to be the most fatal month in the year; while, however, during all the Winter months the number of casualties is distressingly large.

But there is one item that would be interesting which we do not find. We should like to see a statement showing the exact percentage of unoffending passengers crushed to death, those drowned, flayed, broken, scalded, and roasted alive—for by all these, and divers other means, are we, the people, annually put to death. Such a synopsis would be entertaining and instructive; would afford excellent food for reflection, and might lead to inquiry and good result. The railroads kill us in every fashion. "You pays your money," in truth, unless you are a "deadhead," but "choice" is out of the question, and too frequently and involuntarily you end your journey a *deadhead* indeed. And yet it is astonishing how soon we forget a "horror."

The Stonington Bridge disaster, however, is still in mind, the "Prospect horror" of the winter, and the collision near Wilmington can hardly have faded from memory. Even the horrid recollection of Angola, although years have intervened filled with other and similar accidents, lurks in the more retentive minds. The coming Summer we shall have accidents, but happily there will be a cessation of the roastings for a few months. This will be temporary only, and next Winter we shall hear of them again from every quarter. This is certain, they are as sure to come as the holidays. Figuring from the past, we might almost predict the number of victims; very possibly some of the readers of this will be of the number. If a band of cut-throats promised to murder in the long course of ten years half as many people as the railroads will kill next Fall and Winter, the whole country would be in arms; and yet scarcely a single voice will be raised against this impending holocaust. It is not the lack of means to prevent accidents, but the lack of inclination that we complain of; for we believe, and with reason, that if the means and precautions now known were all in common use, fully two-thirds of the accidents would be avoided, and a still greater proportion of lives saved. In this view some brief suggestions, though partly covering ground that has been many times traversed before, may not be out of order.

In the first place, Mr. Editor, an iron car won't burn; an iron car won't splinter; and if it rolls over an embankment, the passengers are at worst bruised, and not crushed to death, for wrought-iron well put together will keep its general shape.

Secondly, a car won't burn that has no fire in it; or unless it have fire open and exposed, which is the case with nearly all our cars in Winter. If, as in some few instances at present, cars were all heated by steam, and the heater inclosed in an iron case to protect the woodwork about it, we should have no more roastings to contemplate, and details to shudder over, that rival those of an *auto-da-fe*. This arrangement produces a pleasanter heat for passengers, and is more economical of room than the stoves. Besides this, other and equally effectual methods have been devised for heating cars without the perils of an open fire.

Thirdly, every train should be furnished with the patent "air brakes," now in use on many roads, but neglected still by the majority of them. With these brakes a train of four coaches can be checked at full speed and brought to a stop before running its own length. It places the entire train in the engineer's control. In case of danger, instead of blowing the whistle to arouse sleepy brakemen to work that ought to be the speediest, the same motion that would pull the whistle-cord applies the power instantaneously to every part of the train, and the whole is quickly at a stand-still. To illustrate in this connection the greed which many times subordinates all else, we may instance that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company adopted these brakes, and found them to work most satisfactorily; but being compelled by law to carry a certain number of brakemen on every train, for which there was no use with the new system, the air-brakes were dispensed with, rather than to incur this very slight additional expense. We learn this as a fact. Human safety is nothing where dollars are in the balance. True, this particular road has been comparatively free from serious accidents, but this may be due to the low rate of speed on its main line.

In the next place, Mr. Editor, to avoid collisions which frequently happen on account of a previous accident to one train, causing delay or stoppage, some genius, a few years since, contrived a torpedo, to be fastened by a simple appliance to the track, that explodes on the passing over it of an engine-wheel. In case of "break down" or detention of one train, instead of depending on a flagman to signal any train approaching, a man is sent in either or each direction to place two of these torpedoes on the track at a distance of perhaps half a mile, and this is a signal, sure and certain, that neither the cold nor the storm can affect nor sleep overcome. It causes no damage, but merely makes a report, and immediately on hearing the sound the engineer checks his train.

For practical application, let us see what would have been the advantage of such precautions in some of the late accidents. It will be remembered that in the Prospect disaster the cars jumped the track, fell over a bridge, landed bottom upward, the trucks crushing through the weak wooden frames. One car then took fire from the stove, and, with a few exceptions, all the passengers, not otherwise killed, were burned to cinders. When the train was yet several hundred feet from the bridge, one of the wheels was off the track, and the engineer knew something was wrong. Had the train been fitted with air-brakes, which we believe it was not, he could have stopped it before its momentum carried it to the fatal point. Suppose, however, the precipitation to have happened, notwithstanding, had the car been of iron, well built, it would still have preserved its shape when it fell, and the trucks could not have broken through. The passengers would have been bruised, but they would not have been crushed to death. Moreover, the car being iron, it would not have burned like tinder, and we should not have been forced to read the sickening tales of men and women roasted alive while entangled in the débris. If, added to this, the cars had been heated by steam, with heaters arranged with an eye to safety, the slightest casualty from fire would have been avoided.

In the Wilmington accident, an accommodation train was delayed, and the express from behind telescoped two cars, killing and maiming a large number of the passengers. A torpedo might have been placed on the track a quarter or half a mile in the rear, the engineer of the express thus warned of trouble ahead, and the accident prevented.

At the Stonington disaster, although the air-brakes did not save the train, the passengers would have been spared the additional horrors of fire had the cars been iron and steam-heated; also, we would not read of one car being "splintered to kindling-wood," as the Press dispatches graphically expressed it, and of the loss of life necessarily ensuing.

These are a few of many instances where accidents might have been entirely avoided, or the sacrifice of human life greatly reduced, by such very simple precautions. No train is safe with only one of them. The air-brakes will not always save it; neither will steam-heaters, nor even iron cars and signal torpedoes. But with all adopted, and with due care and circumspection, there can be little doubt that the loss of life would be diminished to a fraction of its present frightful proportions. If private enterprise will not accomplish this, it is surely a proper subject for legislation of the severest nature. But suppose, Mr. Editor, one of the great "through lines" should, in the coming Summer, put in practice this or a like effective safety system, what result might we expect? The answer comes of itself—a great preponderance of travel on the road thus first to lead off in a reform so peculiarly of popular interest. We are aware that many who travel apparently care little for the risk; but it may be safely said that a very large number would gladly even turn aside from the more direct route, to travel upon a road where they may consider themselves positively safe, so far as skill, ingenuity and care can make them so. Let one of the great companies that carry passengers to the West put well made iron-cars on its tracks, abolish the stove-heating system, adopt the air-brakes, and provide every train with the best signals for use; then let the facts be well advertised, and virtue will speedily be "its own reward;" for what thinking man on the Continent would not prefer to travel by that line?

Surely, these remedies are simple. Are they impracticable, or visionary? Or are we already so completely in the power of railroad corporations that the humble suggestions and entreaties of their unhappy patrons and victims are beneath notice? It was early discovered in the world's history that "corporations have no souls," and the public have about discovered that they also have no hearts. Yet they can be reached through their officers, and if the Press and the public would hold the president and the directors of a railroad jointly and severally, personally, immediately, and morally responsible for the yearly sacrifice of human life, our hopes for reform would speedily rise.

Finally, Mr. Editor, as one of the rapidly diminishing number of the unburned and unroasted who occasionally venture to travel, we raise our feeble voice in protest. *Are the people worth saving?* or is it a matter of charity to send us to Heaven, in such large numbers, every year, by such a variety of means? and ought we to be thankful that they do with us nothing worse than roast us alive? Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1873.

THE GILBERT ROAD.

The Sixth-Avenue Property-Owners' Grievances.

The question of rapid transit is one which seems to be kept continually in view by a large number of New-Yorkers, who, from time to time, send inquiries to THE TIMES regarding the prospects of one scheme and another. To the Gilbert Elevated Road most attention is directed, and the question now is, what is that company doing toward giving the City a rapid transit system. A reporter of this paper yesterday visited Mr. J. Q. Hoyt, Vice President of the Company, and from him ascertained that the route decided upon by the commissioners appointed by the act, was as follows: From High Bridge, down Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street, thence westward to Ninth-avenue, down which it runs to Fifty-third-street; thence eastward to Sixth-avenue, and down Sixth-avenue to Fourth-street; through Fourth-street to South Fifth-avenue down to Canal-street, and thence through West Broadway to Chambers-street; through Chambers to Broadway, and down to Bowling-green, running up on the east side through Beaver, Pearl, New Bowery, Division-street, and Second-avenue, to High Bridge. A great part of the material necessary for the construction of the road is in preparation, and surveyors are at present employed on the route. Certain proceedings at Albany, however, tend to defer operations. Amendments have been proposed to the original act, and foreign capitalists hesitate about investing in the enterprise until everything has been settled at Albany. Mr. Hoyt asserted that in a short time the visible work would be commenced and once started the road would go up rapidly. The reporter learning that the bills alluded to by Mr. Hoyt had been the subject of considerable agitation among property owners along the proposed route, especially on the line of the Sixth-avenue, called to make some inquiry about the nature of their objections. It appeared that they had enlisted the services of counsel to draft and present a bill, and from him the reporter ascertained the main grounds of objection. The counsel, Mr. E. B. Washburne, said that the act creating the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, passed in 1872, had a section providing that the road should be subject to the general railroad act of 1850, and its subsequent amendments, except wherein otherwise provided. This latter provision, he said, was the first subject of grievance with them, because it had been "otherwise provided" that the route of the new road should be determined by five commissioners, or a majority of them, and it was nowhere provided that their finding in the matter could be questioned. There was no provision giving persons feeling injured by the presence of the road the right to apply to the courts for relief or compensation. Then, again, the Sixth-avenue, it is claimed, will be greatly injured in its local business, which is mainly a respectable retail trade. The bill which he had presented in the House was one restoring the provisions of the law of 1850, giving property-owners the right to apply to a judge to have commissioners appointed to adjust their rights. He did not believe when the commissioners consented to serve they were fully aware of the power they were exercising and did not know how helpless the people were to avoid the consequences of a decision which they may consider unjust to them. The law appoints Henry G. Stebbins, Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, Shepard Knapp, Chester A. Arthur, and Gen. John A. Dix.

The bill alluded to by Mr. Washburne has been before the Judiciary Committee, and has not yet been reported.

Other amendments have also been proposed, which are now before the Railroad Committee, some to change the line to Seventh-avenue and others to alter its course at other points. What may be done in these matters is as yet a mystery.

A Raftsman is Struck by Lightning and Tastes Brimstone.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, May 12.

During the prevalence of the thunder-storm on Saturday night, which was interspersed with the most vivid flashes of lightning, a river-man named Caldwell, hailing from Kettle Creek, was struck while standing on a raft. It appears that Caldwell had been sleeping in the little cabin on his raft, which was stationed on the Susquehanna, just opposite the Railroad House of John Slade. The heavy peals of thunder awoke him, and, arising from his bed, he walked to the door. Placing his left hand against the jam of the door, he stretched forth his right hand, palm downward, to see if it was still raining. Just at this moment a bolt of lightning descended from the heavens, and seemed to strike into the hill on the York County shore. However this may be, it is certain that a portion of the bolt struck the "piney" which stood on the top of Caldwell's cabin, shattering it to pieces, and glancing from that to his hand. It ran along the arm to the shoulder, when it parted, one-half of the electric fluid passing down the back, and the other half down the front. At the middle of the man's body the current seemed again to unite and then pass down the legs, taking a zig-zag course. Mr. Caldwell was, luckily, in his bare feet, and as soon as it struck the particular stick or part of raft on which he stood, it ran along to the end, then took a course to the right, striking the oar, running along the same to the end of the blade and then exploding like a bomb-shell, a brilliant light being shed over the water. Where the current had passed over Mr. Caldwell's body it left a very red mark, and in some places drew blisters. He says that he feels no bad effects from his experience other than having a continual taste of brimstone in his mouth. He was perfectly sensible and realized everything that was going on around him from the time he was struck until the bolt left the oar-blade.

ARKANSAS.

Wants of the State and its Progress—Cheap Lands.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Monday, May 5, 1873.

One of the great wants of this State is Northern farmers. During the old slavery times none of this class of immigrants came here, and since the war, our railroad facilities have been so poor, until the completion of the Cairo and Fulton and Iron Mountain Railroads, giving us rail communication with St. Louis, that we have not as yet secured that amount of this most desirable immigration we desire, and our State deserves.

THE OLD REGIME.

The old farming population were either rich cotton planters, or poor whites; the first owning negroes and rich bottom lands, and knowing how to raise but one crop, cotton; the other having no capital, and but little energy, skinning the surface of poorer soils with small, light plows, one horse or mule, raising a little corn, no grass or green crops, using no manures or other fertilizers, reading no agricultural or other journals, not knowing how to read in most cases.

PROGRESS.

This state of things is, however, passing away; for, although our cotton planters still raise abundant and profitable crops of cotton on our flat lands, a different spirit is abroad in the land, and along the lines of our railroads and on our prairies and uplands are coming the hardy sons of toil of the North and North-west.

Any one who went into the State of Illinois as I did, twenty-one years ago, and witnessed the grand results that came there with the opening of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, and the Illinois Central Railroads, can realize just where we now stand in this State.

Our area is 52,000 square miles, and our acres 33,500,000; our population only 485,000. We have room enough, and good farm-houses enough for millions more; and they will doubtless come if they can be well informed of the great inducements our goodly State offers them.

CHEAP LANDS.

First, then, it offers cheap lands. The United States Homestead laws are in force in this State, and actual settlers can take up, outside of railroad limits, 160 acres, or inside these limits, eighty acres, unless they have been United States soldiers or sailors, in which case they can take up 160 acres inside the railroad limits—the cost being merely the office fees, which are $18 for 160 acres, and $9 for eighty acres.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Again, our railroads have large amounts of excellent lands which they are offering at reasonable prices and on long time.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company have about 2,000,000 acres received by land grant from the United States. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company own about 1,000,000 acres.

The Memphis and Little Rock, and the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroads have also each of them large amounts of land, which they offer at reasonable rates.

PLENTY OF LANDS FOR NOTHING.

It can therefore be safely said that wild lands can be obtained here, that will make good farms, at from nothing to $5 per acre. There are abundance of such lands here—millions of acres—lying out fair and fertile, unimproved, in this delightful climate. Good homesteads, that is to say, homesteads on good lands, can be readily obtained in this State, as all United States lands have for years been reserved by act of Congress from private entry, being reserved for actual settlers—thus keeping land speculators from gorging themselves with the cream of our lands.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE.

This leads me to speak of the physical geography of our State. The State may be naturally divided into two parts by a line drawn diagonally across it from the north-east to the south-west, thus cutting off about one-third of its territory in the north-west which may be classed as generally hilly, it being in fact in some places semi-mountainous, the Ozark range running through it.

The surface of the south-eastern portion of the State, comprising two-thirds of its area, may be characterized as generally flat, being, however, somewhat diversified with hills and ridges; the bottom lands being as fine for cotton, corn and grazing as any other State can show, and also excellent for oats, rye, barley, millet, &c.

The north-western portion is not, of course, all hilly, as the valley of the Arkansas River comes south-eastwardly through it, and in many counties in this part of the State are level plateaus and prairies which, with the river and creek bottoms, furnish millions of acres of rich farming lands, on which are grown as good and profitable crops of cereals, vegetables, and fruits as can be raised anywhere; while in this district excellent cotton and fine tobacco are produced to considerable extent. The United States census of 1870 shows of tobacco raised in this State, 2,225,000 pounds, averaging fifteen and one-third cents per pound, while the average value of the tobacco crop of Missouri was but nine and one-eighth cents per pound. The most of our tobacco is raised upon the red uplands of the northern and western portions of the State.

Of our immense fruit-raising abilities I must speak hereafter.

E. M. P.

The War in Africa—Details of the Advance of the Ashantees.

From the London Standard, April 29.

The Ashantee war is developing itself. At the time of the dispatch of the mail the Ashantees, 30,000 in number, were within twenty miles of Cape Coast Castle. It will be seen, therefore, that, as we stated on a previous occasion, the strength of the invading force has been largely overestimated. Still, the presence so near to our settlements of even 30,000 of the most formidable of the tribes of Western Africa, acting in unison and obeying implicitly all the orders of the commanders set over them by their despotic rulers, constitutes no mean danger. Fortunately, the first rush of the enemy has been checked, so that if the British authorities possess the slightest prudence and energy, the settlement itself will have been rendered impregnable. Unless, however, the administrator of Cape Coast displays a considerable increase of enterprise, the tribes who are unfortunate enough to be under our nominal protection will be, for the time at all events, ruined. These are numerically strong, and apparently brave, but owing to want of ammunition and arms—which, though repeatedly requested from the colonial authorities, have not been supplied to them—and to the fact that they are led by half a dozen different Kings, they have small chance against the Ashantees, who obey the orders of a single chief. The campaign began in earnest on the 10th March, on which day the Fantis—the name given to the various tribes inhabiting the district around the Gold Coast settlements—were attacked by the Ashantee army. The forces on either side were about 30,000 men. It was, however, to the disadvantage of the Fantis that they consisted of a large number of tribes, each tribe being accompanied by its King, who exercised a more or less independent command. It is true that there is a nominal King-President, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Quassie Adoo, but he seems to have claimed no supremacy over his brother sovereigns. The tactics were apparently very simple, and consisted in steady firing to the front on each side, without any attempt to manœuvre. After several hours of furious fighting, the right wing of the Ashantee army was driven off the field, and that flank thus exposed to be turned. At that critical moment a message was sent to Lieut. Hopkins, of the Second West India Regiment, commanding a body of armed Houssa Police, only a mile or two distant from the spot where the battle was being fought. He was entreated to come to the succor of the Fantis; but, though personally anxious to comply with the request, he was unable to do so. The reason is curious enough. He had received strict orders to give nothing more than moral support to our nominally termed protected allies, whatever might be their strait. Thus left to their own resources, the Fantis, finding their powder failing, began to retreat about 7 A. M., after some eight hours' fighting. They must have inspired the foe with respect and have fallen back in good order, for the Ashantees never attempted to pursue them. Really, the battle, which was fought at a place called Yankumaasie, twenty miles from Cape Coast Castle, was creditable to both sides. The number of killed and wounded also lifts it far above contempt, the loss of the Ashantees being estimated at 2,000, and that of the Fantis, who were on the defensive, at about 1,000.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fall of Buildings—Three Men Killed and Three Wounded.

On Monday evening, 300 bushels of oats were placed in the loft of the two-story wooden stable Nos. 44 and 46 Hubert-street, occupied by James N. Manning, of No. 325 West Twenty-sixth-street, truckman and hay broker. From fifteen to twenty bales of hay had previously been deposited in the loft. This provender was designed for eight horses, used by Mr. Manning, whose stalls were on the ground floor of the building. In order to allow room for the storage of the hay, Mr. Paul Spofford, the owner of the building, a year ago, had the roof raised several feet, obtaining a permit for the purpose from Mr. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, and not later than six months ago new joists and beams were placed in the building, rendering it, to all appearances, perfectly safe. The inability of these beams to bear the weight imposed on them was fully demonstrated yesterday by a terrible accident, resulting in the instant death of three men, one of whom was the proprietor of the stable. At 12 o'clock there were in the stable Mr. Manning, John W. Kilmer, his stable-man; Capt. Jacob Baurhyte, of the steamer New-Champion, and agent for the Catskill line of barges; and Patrick Byrnes, a hump-backed boot-black. At 12:10 o'clock a crackling noise was heard, and in an instant the entire building fell in, crushing beneath its ruins the three men. The boy boot-black, who was near the door, escaped happily with no other injury than a bruised and battered left hand, which was struck by a falling beam. The alarm was at once given by Officer Craumer, who was on post, and Mr. Manning's nephew, who was in the street at the time. Capt. Jeremiah J. Petty, with Sergts. Rielly and De Shay, were promptly on hand with the reserve section of officers from the Leonard-street Station. Reserve sections from the Eighth and Twenty-eighth Precinct, under Capts. McCullogh and Hedden, were also present. The men went to work with a will, and speedily cleared away the wreck. Two valuable horses, which were in the stable at the time of its falling, were taken out uninjured. But when the huge beams and bales of hay were removed, it was found, to the inexpressible horror of the number of persons gathered at the scene of the disaster, that the three unfortunate men were dead, literally crushed to death beneath the weight of the immense mass of heavy material which had fallen on them. Their bodies were placed on stretchers and carefully carried to the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard-street. A carriage was sent to the Coroner's office, and Coroner Kessler and his deputy, Dr. Leo, driving to the scene of the disaster, impaneled a jury, and appointed Monday morning next as the date of the inquest to be held in the case.

Mr. Manning was thirty-eight years of age, born in Catskill, N. Y., and resided with his wife and two children at No. 325 West Twenty-sixth-street.

John W. Kilmer, the stable-man, was forty-one years old, born in Hudson, N. Y., and resided with his wife and six children in Washington-street, between Hubert and Beach. He was a sober and industrious man.

Capt. Jacob Baurhyte, the third victim of the terrible accident, was fifty years of age, born in Catskill, N. Y. He was well known along the river, and much esteemed by the other members of his craft. From his integrity of character and capability as a seaman, he was given the command of the steamer New Champion, in which, it is understood, he owned a part interest, and was appointed agent of the Catskill line of barges. He leaves a wife and two children.

The sad accident created the greatest excitement in the Fifth Ward, and long after the removal of the body crowds of persons surrounded the ruins and congregated in front of the Leonard-street Station, conversing about the calamity.

Another accident of a similar character, happily unattended by any fatal result, though two laborers were wounded somewhat severely, took place at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, at the corner of Mulberry and Worth streets. During the past two days the two-story and attic frame building, No. 9 Mulberry-street, situated on the south-west corner of Mulberry and Worth streets, and owned by Mr. James Cassin, builder, of No. 350 East Thirty-sixth-street, has been in process of demolition, the owner intending to erect a large warehouse on the site. Yesterday morning two laborers, John Seaffa, forty-eight years old, of No. 59 Ridge-street, and George Unger, of No. 84 Ridge-street, were tearing down the upper portion of the building, when it gave way with a crash and they were buried beneath the ruins. The house was one of the oldest and most rickety structures in the Sixth Ward.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, with his reserve force, were quickly on hand, and taking off their uniform coats, went to work with a will to clear away the rotten beams and timber. Capt. Ulman and his reserve from the Fourth Precinct, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, also arrived soon after, and rendered efficient aid. Knowing, however, that every minute counted, and fearing that the buried men would be suffocated, Capt. Kennedy called for volunteers from the crowd which had assembled, and in a couple of minutes about fifty Irish laborers had thrown off their coats and went to work with the officers. In a few minutes the débris had been sufficiently removed to show the two men buried under a pile of beams, in a corner of the ruins, and bleeding from several wounds. Water was given them, and soon after the beams were cleared away and the men released. On Mr. Cassin asking the Irish laborers if they wanted any pay they one and all refused to accept a cent. Two Germans who rendered some trifling service demanded $2 each, whereat the Irishmen chased them out of the Sixth Ward. The wounded men were taken to the Park Hospital where their injuries, mainly cuts and contusions, were dressed by Dr. Hardy, who pronounced them not serious, and the men were removed to their homes.

The Case of the Sailors' Boarding-House Keepers.

The cases of James Monaghan, John S. Collins, John C. Wallace, and Thomas Wilds, against whom, in addition to some forty or fifty others, indictments have been found for keeping sailors' boarding-houses without being duly licensed by the Licensing Commissioners, were placed on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for trial.

Mr. John McKeon, who has been retained to defend the prisoners, stated that he had informed Commissioner Duncan some time ago that he would advise his clients to submit to the law, and take out licenses, in case the motion made by him to quash the indictments against them should be decided against him. As Commissioner Duncan seemed to have some hesitation now in agreeing to that course, counsel wished to ask the District Attorney whether he would enter a nolle prosequi in the case of each of the boarding-house keepers who had been indicted if they agreed to take out licenses.

Assistant District Attorney Russell stated that the question of Mr. McKeon was entirely out of place at that time. The cases would not be brought on for trial that day, and counsel for the prisoners could take whatever action he considered necessary at the proper time.

Mr. McKeon contended that that was the proper time, and went on to inveigh in bitter terms against the action of the District Attorney and Commissioner Duncan, but was cut short by Judge Sutherland, who ruled that Mr. McKeon had not chosen the proper time for his questions, and stated that the Court would consider any motions made by counsel when the cases were called up.

Assistant District Attorney Russell states that he does not intend to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of any of the men indicted, and defies any combination they may have entered into. The constitutionality of the law under which these men have been indicted has been sustained by the recent decision of Judge Sutherland on Mr. McKeon's motion to quash the indictments.

The Marston Ballot-Box.

There is now on exhibition at Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Room No. 2, a new style of ballot-box, the invention of Col. H. C. Marston, which appears to effectually prevent any tampering, stuffing, or other scientific manipulation of ballots so well known to and extensively practiced by Tammany and other trading politicians. The box is of japanned tin, the cover overlapping the top of the box to the depth of three inches. The fastening is in the form of an escutcheon or brass frame, which contains three plates for seals. The lateral plates when fastened secure the lid; the centre plate covers the orifice through which the ballots are passed into the box, and the glass seals, which are introduced and fastened into the plates, must be utterly destroyed before the box can be opened. The seals are numbered with distinctive figures and characters, no two being alike. They are manufactured in sheets and photographed, each impression taken being a fac simile of the seal. At the closing of the polls the centre plate is sealed by the proper person, after which it is impossible to tamper with the box without instant detection.

The representative of each candidate is furnished with a photograph of the seals on the box belonging to his particular polling-place, so that any rupture or substitution of the originals is instantly detected by comparison with the photograph. The plates when closed are secured by a spring, and the seals must be entirely destroyed before the spring can be released. The box has been used in various municipal elections in Great Britain, and has been subjected to many tests in order to ascertain the feasibility of tampering with the contents; but in all such cases it was found impossible to do so, unless the seals were destroyed.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Why are Some Faro Banks not Closed while Others Are?

Not a single gambling-house is open in either the Sixth or Second Precincts. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth, and Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct, declare they will not allow a card to be dealt in any gambling-houses in their wards. A TIMES reporter yesterday visited every gambling-house in the Second Precinct. He found all the historic haunts of "the tiger" deserted. Paddy Hughes' famous game at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, the resort of the greatest backgammon players in the City, was deserted by all save Mr. Hughes, who declared he would keep closed as long as the authorities desired him to do. Mr. Hughes said: "I am well known in the City as having kept a square game for years, never allowing a boy or a clerk to play in my house, and I don't want to do anything wrong." The heavy combination game at No. 14 Ann-street was completely closed. Pat. Delacey's game, at No. 17 Ann-street, was also closed, and a card tacked on the door, "Mr. Delacey's personal friends may call on him at his residence." Further up the street the reporter learned that Mr. Green, well known to all habitués of the green cloth, had closed up his rooms and checked his baggage for Hartford, remarking that business was not good in New-York. The "banco" game at No. 145 Fulton-street was closed, and the proprietors were found deliberating on a pleasure-trip to Europe. But this happy state of affairs was not observable elsewhere. Col. Daniel Dauncey's faro game at No. 8 Barclay-street was open to merchant speculators, and the Broadway game in the Third Precinct was also doing a thriving business. No gambling-house in the City bears a worse reputation for pure unmitigated skin than Roe's "banco" game on the north-west corner of Prince-street and Broadway. Many a countryman has regretted accompanying a stranger to have a lottery ticket cashed there. This den was open yesterday, and was also open on Monday. From reliable sources the reporter also learned that the following day and night games have been open since the supposed raid: Morrissey & McCormick's "combination" game, No. 818 Broadway; Col. Charles Ransome's famous "gentlemen's" game; Allen's game, in which Col. Jim Howe has an interest, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, and Gabe Case's game, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. It is extremely improbable that the police do not know of the existence of these gambling-houses.

Trial of the Notorious "Wes" Allen in the Court of General Sessions.

The trial of "Wes" Allen, jointly indicted with his brother, "Mart," and Henry Wiley, alias "Shorts," for a burglary on the premises of John C. Kohlsaat & Sons, No. 13 Mercer-street, on the night of the 28th of March, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland. On the previous day the record of the former conviction of "Wes" Allen, under the name of Charles Langley, for grand larceny, in the Kings County General Sessions, on March 15, 1869, for which he was sentenced to four years and seven months in State Prison, was put in evidence, and his discharge from the institution in February last proved.

Officer Jackson, of the Eighth Precinct, testified to seeing three men near Kohlsaat's store on the night of the burglary. Examined the locks on his post, and found that a strange padlock had been placed on the door of Kohlsaat's premises. Pushed the door, and it went in several inches. Saw two men passing the door while he stood there. A man whom he recognized as "Wes" Allen passed afterward. Went toward Canal-street, and met "Wes" Allen, who had changed his hat. Arrested him and brought him to the station-house, where a padlock, two keys, a knife, and a quantity of red pepper were found in his possession. "Mart" was brought in shortly after, and gave the name of John B. Coles. "Wes" said he had never before in his life seen "Mart."

Officer Wilson corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Detectives Mullin and Henderson testified to seeing the prisoner and Wiley in the oyster-saloon, No. 370 Canal-street, on the night of the burglary. "Wes" Allen had the red-pepper bottle in his hand, and on looking at it afterward witness discovered that it had been almost emptied of its contents.

Officer Kearney testified to seeing Wiley in the neighborhood of Kohlsaat's store the day previous to the burglary. Wiley slunk into a liquor-saloon on seeing witness.

Officers Kenna and Moloney testified to having seen "Mart" and Wesley Allen in the locality of the store on the night of the burglary, and the subsequent arrest of "Wes" by Officer Jackson.

Sergt. Rorke, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that "Wes" Allen explained having the pepper in his possession by saying that he used it for cramps.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

A number of witnesses were called by the defense to account for the padlock and pepper found in the possession of the prisoner, and to show that when arrested he was returning from delivering a letter to his brother "Mart."

All the testimony having been taken, the Court adjourned until to-day.

New-York Orphan Asylum—Annual Meeting.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York, was held at 2 P. M. yesterday, in the Asylum building, corner of the Boulevard and Seventy-fourth-street.

The exercises were opened with singing an anthem, "Lord, my God," by the orphan children of the institution, after which a portion of scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church.

The annual report of the Secretary, Mrs. M. L. R. Satterlee, was read. The past year the society has had to mourn the loss of Mrs. J. P. Van Horne, for the last forty years a most active member of the Board of Trustees. During the year the Asylum building has been thoroughly renovated, alterations and improvements proposed, for which plans have been accepted, which it is hoped will render the Asylum most comfortable and commodious when completed. The Trustees saw no immediate necessity for a change of location. The physician's report showed that but little sickness had prevailed among the inmates during the past year, and records but one death, that of Alfred Tucker, aged five years. The report of the Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pell, states that on April 1, 1872, the number of inmates in the Asylum was as follows: Boys, 97; girls, 65; total, 162. Admitted during the past year—boys, 30; girls, 20; total, 50. Discharged during the year—boys, 24; girls, 13. Died—boys, 1; girls, 0. Sent to Juvenile Asylum—boys, 2. Number in asylum April 1, 1873—boys, 100; girls, 72; total, 172. Of these about 170 are attending school.

According to the Treasurer's report, the receipts of the society the past year have been $53,041 09, of which amount $20,000 was received in a legacy from James P. Van Horne. The expenditures during the year have been $53,725 51, leaving a balance of $316 48 in the treasury.

Rev. Dr. Morgan addressed the meeting, congratulating the society upon their labors and the blessings attending their work, after which the audience were entertained with singing, recitations, and dialogues by the children.

The old Board of Trustees were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year.

The Case of Train—Application to Quash the Indictment Denied.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Mr. Clark Bell continued his argument before Judge Davis, on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of George Francis Train. Judge Davis said that the indictment was very inartificial and bad in form. It did not point out with sufficient clearness and proper particularity the offense charged, but it was not so bad in form but that its defects would be cured by the verdict. The motion, however, came too late, coming after the plea, and as its only effect now, if the motion were granted, would be to remand the prisoner while a new indictment was being prepared. The Court denied the motion.

Mr. Bell asked that an early day should be fixed for the trial of Mr. Train, and the District Attorney said that the cases had been fixed for several days ahead, but he would give the counsel two days' notice, and would put the case in the calendar as soon as possible.

Judge Davis said that the District Attorney should fix an early day for the trial. The public should be relieved from the burden of it.

Drew Seminary.

The fifth anniversary of Drew Theological Seminary will take place on the 12th and 15th of May inclusive. Examinations on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Annual sermon on Tuesday evening by Bishop Foster. Students' annual love-feast at 8½ A. M. Wednesday. Meeting of the Board of Trustees on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Business meeting of the alumni at 2½ P. M.; public meeting of alumni at 7 P. M., and social reunion at 8½ P. M. Public exercises of the graduating class at 10 A. M. on Thursday.

A $600,000 SUIT.

A Romantic Marriage and a Life of Litigation—The Result.

The suit of Marie Louise Mason and others against Henry A. Cram and another, which occupied about two weeks in trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, was yesterday concluded by a decision in favor of the defendants. The case involves property in this City of the estimated value at present of $600,000, and has been already noticed in THE TIMES, so far as the facts were disclosed on a motion made before the court some time before the action. As disclosed by the testimony, the facts are as follows: James Mason, the husband and testator of Mrs. Mason, the principal plaintiff in the case, was the son of John Mason, who was a man of considerable wealth in the City of New-York. James Mason, against the wishes of his father, married a Miss Wheatley, who was an actress. In consequence of this marriage the father became estranged from the son; and for the purpose of having him live out of the City of New-York bought a small farm for him at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and built a house upon it. The title to this farm was taken by the direction of John Mason, in the name of Vice Chancellor McCoun, and the deed provided that James Mason was to have the use of it during his life, and that upon his death it was to be conveyed to his children. About Sept. 26, 1839, John Mason died, leaving an estate valued at over $1,000,000, and leaving surviving eight children, of whom James Mason was one. John Mason left a will, which was admitted to probate, by the terms of which James Mason was only entitled to an annuity of $2,500 per annum, with discretionary powers in the trustees named in the will to increase the same. Early in the year 1840 James Mason initiated proceedings to have the devises and bequests contained in this will declared void, which were dismissed in April, 1845, by the Assistant Vice Chancellor; and this decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in 1849. Pending this litigation James Mason petitioned the Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit for an order directing that the trustees, under the will of John Mason, be directed to pay to him one equal eighth part of the net income of John Mason's estate, which was denied by the Vice Chancellor in 1842. In November, 1845, James Mason filed another bill in the Court of Chancery, before the said Vice Chancellor, claiming, among other things, that the trustees, having increased the amount of the annuity, could not afterward diminish it; and the Vice Chancellor, in July, 1847, so decided. The trustees appealed to the General Term from this decision, and in June, 1852, it was affirmed. The trustees then appealed to the Court of Appeals, but this appeal was never argued. In February, 1847, the executors under the will of John Mason filed a bill in equity against James Mason, and in April, 1851, a decree was entered enjoining James Mason from bringing any suits at law to enforce his alleged claims as heir-at-law of his father. James Mason appealed from this decree, but the appeal was dismissed upon the ground that the notice of appeal had not been served in time. In October, 1840, on the last day allowed by law, Joseph Alston and wife, a daughter of John Mason, filed allegations against the validity of the will of John Mason and against the competency of the proof thereof. The Surrogate having heard the proofs, confirmed the probate of the will in June, 1842. An appeal was taken from this decision of the Surrogate, and the General Term in June, 1848, reversed the same, and ordered a feigned issue to try the questions arising upon the application to prove the said alleged will, which was tried before Mr. Justice Roosevelt and a jury, and a verdict rendered in January, 1853, against the validity of the will. In November, 1850, John Mason, the younger, a son of and one of the heirs of John Mason the elder, died without issue. On the 6th of November, 1850, James Mason was appointed by the Surrogate administrator of all the goods and chattels of said John Mason, deceased, and on the 17th of November, 1854, the trustees, under the will of John Mason, and James Mason as administrator, finally accounted for all moneys which they had received, and a decree of distribution was entered, by which it appears that all the personal estate of John Mason, deceased, was in the hands of the executors, and was directed to be distributed among the parties entitled thereto. Upon this distribution James Mason received for his share, among other property, the forty-five lots which are the subject of this litigation, and which are located between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets in this City, adjoining Fourth-avenue. During all the foregoing litigations, one James J. Ring acted as counsel for James Mason, and became manager of his estate. As compensation for services Ring claimed and received from Mason a conveyance of these forty-five lots. Subsequently Mason set up a claim against Ring that the conveyance of these lots was improperly obtained; that instead of Mason being indebted to Ring in $50,000, in payment of which the lots were conveyed, he (Ring) was in reality indebted to Mason in a large amount not accounted for in his management of the estate.

At this stage of the case Mr. Cram, the defendant, was solicited by Mason and his then acting attorney, Mr. Cone, to prosecute the case against Ring. After much urging on the part of Mason, Mr. Cram consented, but Mason being without means to pursue the litigation, entered into an agreement that Mr. Cram, in consideration of his services and payments of expenses, would have one-third of the property when recovered. The suit was successful, but, in the meantime, it was found that the property was burdened heavily with mortgages and taxes, which Mason was unable to discharge; that the latter could find no purchasers for any portion of the property, and even if he had, was unable to give title, owing to his marriage with plaintiff, who was his second wife and, at the time, a minor. Under these circumstances it was agreed between the parties, after a long negotiation in which other counsel represented Mr. Mason, that Mr. Crane should discharge the liens and taxes on the property, pay to Mason a certain sum in cash—equivalent to his share—and take the entire property. This conveyance it is now sought to set aside, plaintiff claiming that the consideration to her husband was inadequate, and that the conveyance was obtained by undue influence exercised over her husband by Mr. Cram, growing out of their relations of client and attorney. The balance paid to Mr. Mason on conveyance of the property was $30,000, plaintiffs claiming it to have been worth at that time $300,000, and at present about double that sum. Judge Van Brunt, in rendering a decision in favor of the defendants, holds that, under the circumstances, the share of one-third of the property claimed by Mr. Cram for litigating its title was not exorbitant; that the relation of attorney and counsel had ceased between Mason and Mr. Cram before the execution of the deed sought to be set aside; that for some time preceding the execution of the deed, Mason and Cram were not even on speaking terms, and during the negotiation they were never in direct communication, but only through attorneys representing the interests of Mr. Mason, the same attorneys being those who institute this suit; and that no such influence could have been exercised by Mr. Cram over the mind of Mason as would justify the Court in setting aside the deed. Plaintiff was represented by William A. Beach and Thereason & Bryan; defendant by ex-Judge John K. Porter and Robinson & Sanford.

The New Official Paper.

Mayor Havemeyer, Commissioner Van Nort, and Counsel to the Corporation E. Delafield Smith, empowered by the Legislature to select a person to supervise the publication of the new official paper, the *City Record*, met late yesterday in the Mayor's office. Mr. Disbecker was appointed to have charge of the publication of the paper. A resolution requesting the departments to send in estimates for printing and stationery for the balance of the year was referred to Commissioner Van Nort. The plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Disbecker for the publication of the *City Record* were referred to Mr. Smith.

Edward S. Stokes.

The current rumor prevailing on Monday that Edward S. Stokes would be brought up for resentence yesterday, drew together a large crowd of persons, who waited for several hours on the steps of the new Court-house, in the hope of seeing the prisoner, but were finally compelled to retire disappointed. All that took place in connection with the case was the formal settling of the order embodying the decision of the General Term.

The Brooklyn Gas Men.

There was no decided change yesterday in the situation at the works of the Brooklyn Gas Company in Hudson-avenue, but it is evident that a majority of the strikers were willing to return to work on the reduced basis proposed by the company. A meeting of the directors of the latter was held in the morning, but no conclusion was arrived at. Another meeting of directors will be held this morning to consider the matter. On being paid off yesterday, a few of the strikers expressed a willingness to return on the terms offered, but, as the new hands were doing their work well, the superintendent did not re-employ the strikers, but will probably take back as many as he needs to-day. Some of the men declare that they will not go back except the company yield to their demand, and from these some trouble is anticipated. A committee from the strikers waited on the President of the Company, and said that the men would return to work if certain privileges accorded gasmen in New-York were granted them. The directors will decide this point to-day. The new hands are working well, and the supply of gas is increasing. The "dark district" was not lighted last night, however, and the company are making the most of the moonlight. A general order has been issued to the Police Captains of the unlighted district to keep the entire force in reserve as a precaution against any disturbance, should the rough element take advantage of the darkness. Meanwhile, the city saves $500 each night the lamps are not lighted in the district of the Brooklyn and Nassau Companies.

THE TURF.

Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club—The Programme.

The time for holding the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club is near at hand, and as it is the inaugural meeting of the season east of the Alleghanies, the greatest interest is manifested in the results of the various contests. The programme of the club is, indeed, rich in promise. The initial day is set for Tuesday, May 27, and the opening will be a hurdle-race for all ages, welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles. The purse is $400. Then will follow the Preakness Stakes, for three-year olds, a mile and a half, which will be worth $1,850 to the winner, while the second horse will get $200. There are twenty-one nominations, and several winners of last year are in the list. Mr. Belmont's magnificent colt Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormesley, is regarded as the probable winner; but there is a very strong feeling in favor of Gov. Bowie's fine colt Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bitts. Mr. Chamberlin has two entries in the stake, viz.: Lord Jersey, by War Dance, out of a Glencoe mare, and Survivor, a most promising son of Vandal, by Lexington. Messrs. Hunter and Travers have a good pair in Reviler, by Censor, and the imported colt Strachino, by Parmesan, and the "Prince McGrathiane" has his hopes anchored in Artist, by Asteroid, out of a mare by imp. Knight of St. George. This colt has just won the Phœnix Hotel Stakes, at Lexington, in the fast time of 2:12½. Of the other entries much cannot be said. The third race will be the Handicap Stakes, for four-year olds, mile heats, which has eighteen nominations, thirteen of whom have accepted the weights imposed upon them by the handicapper. The most noted of the entries which remain in are: True Blue, with 105 pounds; Shylock, 103 pounds; Mildew, 100 pounds; Buckden, 105 pounds, and Wheatley, 95 pounds. If these five appear at the post, a most exciting struggle will undoubtedly ensue. The fourth race will be a dash of three miles, for all ages, for a purse of $700. This will conclude the sport of the first day. The second day, Wednesday, May 28, will open with a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages; purse of $400; to be followed by the Chesapeake Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and a quarter. In this there are twelve nominations, viz.: Megara, by Eclipse; Quits, by Eclipse; Electra, by Kennedy; Cachuca, by Eugene; Irma, by Eugene; Satire, by Revolver; Minnie W., by Planet; Lizzie Lucas, by Australian; Cara Lisa, by Censor; Mary Constant, by War Dance; Bay Rose, by Lexington, and Lady Hope, by Eugene.

The third race is one of mile heats, for all ages, best three in five, always a popular race with American turfmen, and as the purse is large, ($800,) there will doubtless be a good field of starters. The last race of the day will be a dash of two miles and a half, for all ages; purse, $600. For the third day, May 29, there will be a dash of a mile and a quarter, for three-year olds; purse, $500; five pounds extra for the winner of the Preakness Stake. The next event will be the Pimlico Stakes, for all ages, two-mile heats, which has ten nominations, the most prominent candidates being Wanderer and Stockwood, belonging to the stable of Rich & McCormick; Mildew and mate, belonging to Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Chamberlin's pair, Lord Jersey and Wheatley. The third race is a free Handicap Stakes, for all ages, a mile and three-quarters, to close on the first day of the meeting. The club adds $500 to a sweepstakes of $25 each. The last contest will be the four-mile dash for a purse of $1,200. The fourth and last day of the meeting comes on Friday, May 30, and the first race will be a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, purse $500. The second event will be a handicap race of two-mile heats for all ages that have run during the meeting, purse $700, of which $100 will go to the second horse. A consolation purse of $400 for beaten horses, a mile and a half, will come next, and the meeting will close with the grand Steeple-chase Post Stakes of about two and a half miles. The club gives $1,200, and the entrance is $50, each pay or play. Twelve gentlemen have subscribed, and there is a general expectation that this will be a most interesting event. The stake will be worth $1,800, of which $200 is to go the second, and $100 to the third horse. From a glance at this programme it will be readily observed that the sport at Baltimore will be first-class.

The Rolfe Collection.

At the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, there are now on exhibition, preparatory to being sold by auction on the 20th inst., six unusually large and remarkably fine pictures of fish, by that celebrated English painter of the "finny tribe," H. L. Rolfe, which were painted to the order of the late Samuel T. Tisdale, of this City, the executrix of whose will is about to thus dispose of them. One of these is called "The Last Struggle," and takes us to the river Usk, in North Wales, where a large salmon, after a hard struggle, is being drawn from his native element, still desperately contending for the mastery. Another gives us splendid specimens of salmon from the Severn, and a third a variety of fish from the river Lee. Then we have an equally fine display of fish from the Thames, and trout and grayling from the River Wilby, at Salisbury, and, lastly, lake trout from Lough Neagh, in Ireland. Each picture is distinguished by that correct drawing and faultless color which made Rolfe unrivaled in the portraiture of fish, and now that he has passed away, it would be hard to name his equal. No finer specimens of his art have been seen in this country, and it is rare to find so many in a single collection.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid, yesterday, into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes, water rent and interest	$4,736 79
From street improvement and openings	11,346 37
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest	32,981 55
Ferry rent, house rent, market rent, and interest on bond and mortgage	2,421 32
From water rents	9,259 59
Total	$60,745 62

Nixon Awaiting His Execution.

As the hour for his execution approaches, Nixon, condemned to be hung for the murder of Charles F. Phyfer, becomes more resigned to his fate. Owing to the efforts of Father Duranquet, he has lost the trepidation which distinguished him at the time of his sentence, and seems perfectly calm. Yesterday he was visited by Father Duranquet, the Sisters of Charity, and his wife. Deputy Sheriffs Koehler and Seebacher guarded him. Up to the present Warden Johnson has not received any instructions from Sheriff Brennan regarding the details of the execution.

Application for the Possession of a Child.

Before Judge Davis, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. James Horey was brought before the Court on a non-bailable attachment for not answering a writ of habeas corpus calling for the production of the child of Mrs. Frank Clark. Mr. Horey claimed that the child had been boarding with him for two years, and the parents had refused to pay anything for it. Judge Davis ordered that the child be brought into court to-day.

The Goodrich Murder.

James Tighe is still in custody in the First Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, and the police of that city profess to be still hard at work on the case. Mrs. Myers seems to have entertained an idea that the description of Tighe corresponded with Roscoe, but she has prevaricated and contradicted her former statements to such an extent that the police have now come to the conclusion that neither her statements nor opinions are of any value whatever in the case. Coroner Whitehill will not continue the inquest this evening, having been instructed to postpone it for a few days, to give the detectives time to work on the Tighe theory.

The Canadian Militia—Proposed Amendment.

From the Montreal Witness, May 10.

A bill is before Parliament intended to regulate in some respects the calling out of the active militia. A new section is substituted, providing that any corps shall be liable to be called out in aid of the civil power by the senior officer present at any locality, when required, in writing, by the Warden, Mayor, or other head of the municipality in which such emergency occurs, or is anticipated; or by any two magistrates therein, and to obey such instructions as may be lawfully given him by them. The requisition in writing must express the actual occurrence of an emergency or an anticipation of it, and the officers and men are to be considered as special constables, but to act only as a military body, obeying their military commanding officer only. They are to be paid by the municipality in which their services are required.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Resin, bbls.	2,781
Bees-wax, pkgs.	26	Oil-cake, pkgs.	493
Cotton, bales	1,186	Pork, pkgs.	2,763
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	60	Beef, pkgs.	100
Eggs, bbls.	3,338	Cut-meats, pkgs.	655
Flour, bbls.	10,082	Grease, pkgs.	89
Wheat, bushels	69,831	Lard, pkgs.	177
Corn, bushels	89,431	Lard, kegs	140
Oats, bushels	57,128	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Malt, bushels	2,610	Butter, pkgs.	3,903
Barley, bushels	3,156	Cheese, pkgs.	2,608
Beans, bbls.	423	Tallow, pkgs.	391
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Lard-oil, bbls.	20
Corn-meal, bags	500	Rice, pkgs.	281
Tow, bales	82	Starch, boxes	4,175
Hemp, bales	53	Tobacco, hhds.	569
Hops, bales	28	Whisky, bbls.	877
Hides, No.	830	Wool, bales	286
Hides, bales	125	Oil, red, bbls.	100
Leather, sides	19,165	Oil, lubricating, bbls.	100
Moss, bales	51		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Kate Crosby, for Hamburg—4,814 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Helvetia, for Antwerp—8,125 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship Bylgia, for Antwerp—3,070 Hides, 737 bdls. Hides, 4,800 Staves, 1,873 bbls. Resin, 30 bales Hog Hair, 1,025 boxes Bacon.

ASHES—A moderate offering of Pots has been noted on the basis of $8 ₱ 100 fbs., at which rate buyers were purchasing stock as needed for prompt use. Nothing new in Pearls.

BRICKS—Have been quoted essentially as in our last as to values, on a moderate trade. Jersey quoted at $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; North River, $7 50@$8, afloat, and $9 50@$10 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$10, afloat, and $10@$12, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $15@$18, afloat, and $17 50@$20 50, delivered; and Philadelphia, $38@$42 50, afloat and delivered.

COFFEE—A good demand prevails for Rio at very firm prices; sales, 3,610 bags by the Merrimac at 19¼c., gold; and 364 bags by the Ontario, on private terms; also, rumored, 3,070 bags by the Flamstead, but rumor not confirmed. Stock in first hands here this evening 70,251 bags, the week's receipts having been 22,568 bags, and sales, 21,494 bags. Other kinds, in fair request and quoted strong in price; sales, 2,000 mats Java on private terms; 107 bags Costa Rica at 19c., gold, and 117 bags Curacoa on private terms. The sales of Maracaibo to arrive, mentioned as rumored in our last, embraced 1,652 bags, by the Ilva, W. A. Heny, and Victoria Peres, at 18¼c.@19c., gold, ₱ fb. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ fb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¾c.@20c., gold; Java, 20½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold. The jobbing trade is reported as more satisfactory.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady, but slow of sale for early delivery; 1,169 bales were disposed of, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 610 bales to shippers, 556 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been comparatively limited, with prices quoted off 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ fb., though closing rather more steadily. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 10,900 bales, (of which 3,800 bales last evening and 7,100 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 7-16c., June at 18⅝c.@18 9-16c., July at 18 9-16c.@18⅝c., August at 18⅜c.@18 7-16c., September at 17 9-16c.@17⅝c., and October at 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,186 bales, including 200 bales from Savannah, 485 bales from Charleston, 481 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 6,379 bales, and thus far this week 21,659 bales, against 23,273 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1 3,313,781 bales, against 2,592,147 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Middling	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22

EGGS—There has been a more active movement noted in most kinds of stock since our last. The local inquiry has been good for the best marks of fresh receipt. We quote the range from 14c.@16½c. for ordinary to choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main dealings in really good to prime stock at 15½c.@16c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—For Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel a fair demand has been noted at full rates. Herring moderately sought after. Dry Cod quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—A good inquiry has been noted at firm rates; sales, 5,000 boxes at $2 50, currency, free, and $1 10, gold, in bond.

FRUIT—Trade has been quite moderate, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values; sales, 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at equal to $2 20, currency; 60 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 145 cases Turkey Prunes, part at 8c.@8¼c.; 500 cases Sardines, part at 30½c.@31c. for half, and 18½c.@19½c. for quarter boxes. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 20; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18½c.@22½c.; Filberts at 12c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c. ₱ fb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and quoted a shade firmer, with the main inquiry for shipping extras, for the West Indies and the English markets. The offerings have been comparatively moderate, and holders have been quite confident in their views as to values. Bids have been made for lines of good to choice shipping extras, for forward delivery, but have been 10c.@25c. under asking figures, thus checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls. all told, including inferior to Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, chiefly $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 40; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 35; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were some 6,700 bbls. shipping extras, of which 4,000 bbls. were choice City Mill stock at full rates.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 50
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 90@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted steadier; offerings of most kinds very moderate. Sales, 570 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 25 for very poor to very choice shipping, and at $8 25@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been quiet, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Sales equal to 250 bbls., chiefly at $9 50 for California, and $10 25@$10 50 for Oregon....Rye Flour has been in demand and firm at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 85@$6 for Fancy; sales, 530 bbls., chiefly of the better grades, at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light stock and wanted; quoted at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 from dock and delivered; $3 20@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 65@$3 75 for Caloric fancy brands, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 500 bbls....Bag-meal in request at from $1 26@$1 28 for coarse; $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow....Oat-meal selling slowly at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active movement in Spring, chiefly in low grade stock, which constituted the bulk of the offering, and which, though opening firmer, closed heavy and irregular, with increased urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. Prime stock has been scarce, and held with comparative firmness, but the dealings have been checked by the scant offering of really desirable samples. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 68 for choice No. 2 North-western Spring, to arrive soon; $1 65@$1 66 for very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, car stock; $1 52@$1 58 for ordinary to very choice No. 3 Spring, chiefly $1 54@$1 56 for fair to prime; $1 35@$1 45 for Rejected and inferior Spring, and about previous figures for small lots of Red, Amber, and White Western from cars, and $2 05 for White Canada, free....For forward delivery, there was more call for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of June option, on the basis of $1 62, at which some 50,000 bushels were rumored sold, but without confirmation; and 16,000 bushels strictly prime do., all June, were reported sold at the same rate....Corn has been less freely dealt in by shippers and the home trade, and prices have favored buyers, especially on new stock, which has been pressed for sale. Old has been held above the limits of purchasers, thus impeding operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for new Mixed Western, 67c.@68c. for new Yellow do., with 68c. asked and 67¼c. bid for old Mixed Western, in store....Rye essentially unchanged, holders claiming $1 for prime samples, which rate is 3c.@5c. above the views of buyers; no important transactions noted....Barley quoted about steady on, however, a very slow movement, purchasing being only to provide for urgent wants; some 6,000 bushels Canada West were placed at $1 15, with small lots of Western within the range of 75c.@85c....Barley-malt has been inactive and nominally unaltered as to values; Canada West quoted at $1 30@$1 35 for the best samples....New Oats have been quoted lower, especially for the lower grades of stock, which formed the bulk of the offerings, and which were difficult to place, as they were not suited to the requirements of the City trade. Prime samples were in comparatively scant supply, particularly of White. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western; 48c.@50½c. for Black do.; 53c.@56c. for White do. Old Mixed Western very quiet, having been held above the limits of purchasers....In Feed there has been a moderate movement, in the jobbing way, within the steady range of $20@$28 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a pretty fair trade noted in stock since our last, on a steady basis as to values. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 30@$1 60; Good Hay, $1 15@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@95c.; second quality do., 65c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@90c.; Long Rye Straw, $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 85c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 fbs.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been more active but quoted easier in prices; sales, 6,500 bales at 10½c.@10¾c., gold. Other kinds dull. We quote: American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ fb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14c.@15c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been dull at about former rates; sales, 30,000 fbs. Lake at 32½c., cash; 20 tons English at 30½c.@30¾c....Iron has been generally very quiet, and prices have favored purchasers; sales, 200 tons Cambroe Pig on private terms; other kinds dull. We quote Glengarnock Pig nominally at $48@$49; Eglinton do. at $48@$49; No. 1 American Pig at $48@$50; No. 2 do. at $45; Wrought Scrap at $50@$52; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$83. Pig-lead has been inactive at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Spelter selling in lots at 7⅛c., gold....Pig-tin dull, with Straits quoted at 31½c.@32½c., and English at 31¾c.@31⅞c., gold; sales 3.0 slabs Straits at the quotations....Tin plates have been in quite moderate demand, with sales of 500 boxes Charcoal at $11 37½, gold; 500 boxes Terne at $10 50, and 250 boxes Coke, 10x14, at $12 12½. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12; Charcoal Terne, $10@10 75; Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc quiet; 10 casks Mussulman changed hands at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been a brisk movement noted in boiling grades on a steady basis as to values; sales, 420 hhds. Cienfuegos at 33½c.; 475 hhds. Sagua at 33c.; 316 hhds. Cardenas at 32c.; other trade was slow; 96 hhds. Porto Rico were placed on private terms; small lots of Barbados at 52c., and of the first qualities of New-Orleans within the previous range. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@45c., and English Islands at 30c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been quiet in the local market, on the basis of $3 10@$3 20 for Strained and good Strained, in full lots; 100 bbls. sold at $3 12½ flat; 100 bbls. good Strained at $3 15, and 100 bbls. No. 2, at $3 50 ₱ 280 fbs., and 2,500 bbls. Strained, at Wilmington, on private terms....Tar inactive, at old figures....Spirits Turpentine has been less firm on the basis of 50c.@50½c., closing at 50c. for Merchantable, in full parcels. Sales 150 bbls. at 50c.@50½c., and 50 bbls. from store at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been devoid of animation. Crude Sperm has been purchased to the extent of only 440 bbls. at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, at $1 50; and of Crude Whale, 240 bbls. were sold there, also for manufacturing, on private terms. Linseed selling moderately in job lots within our range. The finer qualities of Lard-oil held firmly, but in less request. Other kinds quoted as before. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 51; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to extra choice Winter Lard-oil at 72½c.@80c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 97c.@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 52c.@56c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ fb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted weaker on the basis of 9c.@9¼c., on a limited movement; 500 bbls. resold at the latter rate....Refined less firm on a restricted business; sales have been reported here of 2,000 bbls., May option, at 19⅞c., and 2,000 bbls., last half of June, at 20¼c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 19 7-16....Refined, in cases, quoted at 25¾c.@25⅞c., with a slow trade noted....Naphtha quiet; quoted at 10½c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—In a jobbing way Pork has been quoted firmer, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 230 bbls. new Western Mess, a special brand, to go out of the market, at $18 37½; 125 bbls. do., in lots, part at $18 25; 100 bbls. City do. at $18 50, and 20 bbls. Clear at $20. Round lots of Western Mess, for both prompt and forward delivery, have been slow of sale, and quoted nominal on the basis of $18, for the earlier months....City Dressed Hogs have been selling, in lots, within the range of 7¼c.@7¾c.; Western, wholly nominal....Cut-meats have been quoted rather less firm, as a rule, with the main inquiry for boxed Shoulders and Hams, which have been held with most confidence, and for Pickled Hams, in tierces, which have been irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 165 tcs. Pickled Hams, at 11c.@12c.; 150 boxes Short Cut Hams, on private terms; 50 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 10c., and sundry lots of Bulk-meats at about former quotations....Bacon has been moderately sought after and quoted somewhat irregular. Short Clear in light stock and held at 9⅞c.@10c. for full lots; 100 boxes sold at 9⅞c.; Long Clear available at 9¼c., in full parcels, but not in much request; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear sold at 9⅝c.@9¾c....Lard has been quoted weaker in price, on a restricted movement for early delivery. Sales, 650 tcs. choice Western Steam, mostly from store, at 9¼c.@9 9-16c., with prime quoted at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c.; and 100 tcs. choice City Steam and Kettle at 9c.; also, 250 tcs. do., late May delivery, at 9c. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported, embracing sales of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., closing at 9 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., to arrive in June, at 9 7-16c., with July options quoted at 9 13-16c. ₱ fb....Beef has been in rather better request, and quoted steady in price at from $9@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess; sales, 200 tcs. Extra India Mess at $27. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....A fair demand has been noted for Butter of the finer grades, which have not been offered with much freedom. Goods off in color or quality have been in more liberal stock and unsettled in price. New Butter quoted at 28c.@33c. for fair to prime State; 34c.@36c. for fancy lots, and 25c.@30c. for Western; 31c.@32c. for fancy do....Cheese is selling about as promptly as it arrives at firm rates. We quote: New State Factory at 11c.@16c.; State Dairy at 7c.@15c. And old product thus: 8c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, and 12c.@15c. for good to choice Western Factory, ₱ fb., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

RICE—Has been in rather more demand and steady at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon; sales, 600 bags Rangoon, in bond, for export, at $2 85, gold, ₱ 100 fbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in some request, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bags, from store, at $2 67½, gold, cash and 60 days. Other kinds dull. We quote Clover within the range of from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ fb., for ordinary to fancy. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $4 50@$4 60, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 67½@$2 70, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active at very firm prices, the market tending upward on refining goods, which were in most request. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,198 hhds. and 2,129 boxes, including 369 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 2,000 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 1,437 hhds. about fair to fully good refining Cuba, (of which 687 hhds. were placed last evening,) at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 129 boxes Clayed on private terms; 1,592 hhds. refining Porto Rico, (of which 282 hhds. were sold late yesterday,) at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; and rumored 800 hhds. Melado on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7¾c.@8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock, 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Crushed at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good request, mostly for export, at full prices for strictly prime lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 fbs. at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. ₱ fb....Stearine quiet; quoted in tcs at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for good to prime, with up to 10c. asked for choice lots. Of Grease, 65 pkgs. White sold at 8c. ₱ fb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, within the previous range; 300 hhds. Kentucky sold, mostly for shipment, at 7c.@14c.; 220 cases 1872 Wisconsin Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do., at 9c.@10c., and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 80c.@92½c. ₱ fb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., closing dull at 93c. ₱ gallon, showing less firmness.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been noted in the way of berth freights, with rates quoted firm. The offerings of Produce consisted mostly of Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, and Resin. In the chartering line there was less movement, with, however, a firm market. Vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Tobacco trades were moderately sought after. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ fb.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 800 bbls. Tar at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; equal to 27,000 bushels Grain at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; and rumored, equal to 200 tons Oil-cake on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,180 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9½d. ₱ bushel, deliverable to vessel at the close of the month; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s. ₱ tierce; 80 hhds. Tobacco, at 45s. for Kentucky, or 40s. for Virginia; 70 tcs. Virginia Tobacco at 25s.; and 150 boxes Provisions, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, the Norwegian steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, 2,200 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, by steamer of June 1, 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ₱ bushel....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a German bark, 456 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 73s. 9d.@81s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 517 tons, hence with 3,700 qrs. Grain, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; a German bark, 304 tons, hence with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d., privileges extending to the Continent; and an Italian bark, 229 tons, with equal to about 1,500 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tcs. Honey, at 4c. ₱ gallon; 25 tons wet-salted Hides, at 45s. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 2,700 bushels Wheat, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 50 boxes Merchandise on private terms....For Trieste, an American bark, 328 tons, with about 20,00 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Wheat irregular and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 36½; No 2 do., $1 31, cash; Rejected, $1 09. Corn dull and lower at 41c., cash; 42c.@42½c. seller May; Rejected, 40c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 33¼c. cash; 34¼c. seller June; Rejected, 31c. Rye dull and drooping at 69½c.@70c. Barley dull and nominal at 72c.@80c. according to location; Rejected, 48c.@50c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork sold at $17 95@$18. Lard—Sales of Winter Steam at $9 10. Hams in Pickle, 10c.@12c. Bulk Meats sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Short Rib Middles; 9⅛c. for Short Clear Middles. Boxed Meats quotable at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9⅛c. for Short Rib Middles. Lard sold at $9 20 seller June. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 223,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats and 13,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Imports by lake and rail—Flour, 7,434 bbls.; Wheat, 61,062 bushels; Corn, 58,201 bushels; Oats, 5,020 bushels. Exports by rail—Wheat, 82,023 bushels; Corn, 19,800 bushels; Oats, 25,827 bushels. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales, of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 90. Corn lower; sales of 5,700 bushels No. 3, in car lots, at 51c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2, in elevator, at 52c.; 22,650 bushels No. 2, afloat in harbor, at 49c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots No. 2 Toledo at 45c.; Western Mixed at 44c. Barley steady; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of market unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Flour in good demand and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$10 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$11 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat active and firm; choice White, $2 10@$2 15; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 05@$2 10; good to prime Red, $1 85@$2; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 80; Western Red, $1 80@$1 90; do. Amber, $1 95@$2. Corn steady; Southern White, 67c.@68c.; do. Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 53c.@56c.; Western Mixed, 50c.; do. White, 52c.@53c. Rye quiet and steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy, but quiet. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $18@$18 50. Bulk Meats—No sales; Shoulders, 7½c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard dull and nominal at 9c.@9½c. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky nominal at 94c.@94½c.

OSWEGO, N.Y., May 13.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 8,000 bushels smutty White Canada at $1 92, afloat. Corn dull; sales of 4,000 bushels Western at 58c.; 2 car-loads do. at 60c.; 2 cars Yellow at 61c. Barley inactive; Up-lake Canada offered at $1 05. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted, $1 20 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $21 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Boats are loading Rye at 8½c. to New-York, and Lumber at $4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by lake, 45,500 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,100 bushels Peas, 634,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Flour quiet and weak; only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 24; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 60@$1 61; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 80. Corn active and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38½c., on track; 39c.@39½c., in elevator; 45c.@47½c., sacked. Oats active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 34½c., on track; 35½c.@36c., in elevator; 39c., sacked. Barley flat. Rye steady at 69c. for prime. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork nominal at $17 50. Dry-salted Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Hogs quiet at $4 60@$5 10. Cattle quiet at $2@$3 50 for inferior to common; $4@$5 75 for Fat Beeves. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and a shade lower; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 87; extra White Michigan, $2; No. 1 do., $1 90; No. 2 do., $1 70; Amber Michigan, $1 77¾ spot, $1 79 seller June, and $1 74 seller July. No. 2 Red, $1 78; No. 3 do., seller May, $1 66. Corn declined 1c.; sales of High Mixed at 47½c. spot, 48½c. seller May, 48c. seller June, 49c. seller July, and 50c. seller August; Low Mixed, 47c.; no grade, 45½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Flour very firm at $7 75@$8. Wheat firm at $1 73@$1 75. Corn firm at 50c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 42c.@48c. Barley firm. Butter dull and declining at 20c.@23c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork held at $7 50, buyer May. Lard dull; Steam held at 8¾c.; Kettle, 9¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; sales at 7c. buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c. bid, buyer June; 9⅛c. buyer August; Clear Sides held at 9c. Bacon easier and more active at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Flour quiet but firm for high grades; sales of Family Extra at $6 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat nominal; none coming forward. Corn firm at 55c.@56c. for sacked. Rye steady at 80c. on arrival. Provisions unchanged. Pork sold at $17 50@$18. Bacon sold at 8c. for Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c.@10½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides, loose. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 14c.@15c. for Fancy; 13c.@13½c. for Plain. Lard sold at 9¼c.@10c. for tierce; 10½c.@11c. for keg; 9c. for Steam; small order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 13.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,147 head; prices of Western Steers have not varied essentially from last week's rates; sales choice at $10@$10 50; extra, $9 25@$9 75; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$6 75; third quality, $5@$5.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,854 head; there is very little life in the market; sales, in lots, $3@$4 50 each; extra, $5@$6. Spring Lambs, $10@$12. Veal Calves ranged from $5@$9.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 40 for No. 1; $1 32 for No. 2. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 42c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye active and higher at 69½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 88c. for No. 2 Spring. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 12½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 19⅝c. Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 75; State, Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat active for prime; Red, $1 95@$1 98; Amber, $2@2; White Spring, $1 93. Rye held at 95c. Corn active; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 63c.; White, 65c. Oats active; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 48c.@49c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, 94c.

DETROIT, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of Extra at $2 02½@$2 03; No. 1 White, $1 93@$1 95; Amber Michigan, $1 78. Corn steady at 52c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 42½c. for State. Freights dull; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments 1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Wheat—Steady local milling demand for Canada at unchanged prices; sales, 2 cars Canada Treadwell at $2. Rye quiet; State held at 98c. Corn—Moderate demand; sales, 2 cars High and Low Mixed Western at 64. Oats higher; sales, 300 bags No. 2 Chicago at 51½c. ₱ bushel; 1 car No. 1 Western at 53½c.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Flour dull at $4 87½@$10. Corn active at 60c.@61c. Oats active and higher at 45c.@46c. Pork dull and lower at $17 75. Lard dull and drooping at 9¾c.@10½c. Bacon dull and drooping at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10½c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Flour steady; some brands higher. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 80; bid, $1 79; No. 2 do. do. nominally $1 65@$1 67. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 44c. Resin quiet at $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,780 bales; gross, 3,070 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,121 bales; sales last evening, 700 bales; to-day, 1,100 bales; stock, 140,098 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 235 bales; gross, 462 bales; exports, coastwise, 87 bales; sales, 315 bales; stock, 7,238 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 16½c.; net receipts, 634 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 24,687 bales.

MOBILE, May 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 92 bales; exports, coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,657 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton flat and nominal; good ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 181 bales; exports coastwise, 787 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 41,070.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89; New 5s, 89⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

1 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93⅜@93⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 48¼.

2½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

5 P. M.—The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England to-day was heavy at the bank rate of discount. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1¼ ₱ cent. Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅞.

PARIS, May 13—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 70c., and closed at 54f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 12th inst., since the last report, have been 23,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 2,000 quarters, including 1,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah to Charleston, deliverable in May, at 8⅝d., and from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 8¾d. Cotton—The market is steady; sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer; Wheat, 12s. 2d. for average California White; 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. for Red Winter; 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. for Club California. Peas, 39s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 3d. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American. Pork, 68s. ₱ bbl. for new prime Mess. Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8¾d., and shipped from New-Orleans, April and May, at 8 15-16d.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

5 P. M.—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 7,000 American. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, May 13—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

A Fierce Tornado in Louisiana—Its Extraordinary Effects.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from the Parish of Plaquemines, under date of May 7, as follows:

Yesterday morning, the 6th, a terrific tornado passed over a portion of the Lanaux plantation, situated about fifty-six miles below your city, right bank.

About 5 o'clock a tremendous black cloud was seen by some of the neighbors sweeping along the face of the earth, and moving from south to north, traversing the plantation of Mr. Lanaux in an oblique line and directly over the buildings, which were all swept away, except the dwellings in the house yard, which were on the upper edge of its track, they being partly damaged by the flying débris, and a row of cabins on its lower edge, which were somewhat twisted out of shape. Huge live oak and pecan trees were either uprooted or their limbs torn off, the bark was even blown off some of the trees, mill-shed blown to atoms, five or six cabins demolished, two other buildings—one occupied as a dwelling by an old gentleman, uncle of Mr. Lanaux, the other unoccupied—were swept away. Another, a corn-house formerly, and very strongly built, and at the time used as a Catholic church, was completely carried away, nothing remaining but the brick pillars upon which it stood; the wind seemed to have vented its fury upon it; the roof of the same was afterward found on the opposite side of the river, where it had been dropped almost uninjured, having traveled about a mile and a half through the air. Horses, mules, cattle, chickens, &c., were either killed or crippled, and I regret to say that a young white boy, about sixteen years of age, was killed outright. He was asleep at the time in one of the cabins with his younger brother. When found he was about fifty yards from where the cabin stood lying on his face, his head split open from ear to ear, left arm broken between the elbow and wrist, and badly bruised about the breast. The younger boy was found about fifty yards beyond his brother, or 100 from the cabin, badly cut in the head and arm broken; he will recover. A negro woman was also badly cut in the head and spine injured; will lose an eye and perhaps die. Strange to relate, a cistern which stood at the upper back corner of the church (it being recently put there and perfectly new) was not upset or moved in any way, but a piece of flying plank or stick, about one and a half inches wide, was driven through the cypress stave, one end, about six inches long, sticking out on the outside; how far it went through I had not the means to discover, but through it is, for the water is trickling out alongside of it in quite a stream. The priest's vestments were scattered to the four winds of heaven—some of them are now to be seen hanging in the tree-tops that were spared. The path of the tornado was about 200 yards wide, and leaving Lanaux's it crossed the river, lifting up an immense body of water, drift wood, &c., which is dropped on the left bank, covering the earth to the depth of four feet, destroying the residence of a colored man, Philip Edgerton by name, killing a young colored girl about fourteen years of age, and wounding two colored men, one severely, and then passed off into the bays behind. Have not yet heard the full particulars from the other side. Hundreds of people visited the scene of devastation, and rendered all assistance in their power to the sufferers. It is impossible to conceive the irresistible force of the wind—the wreck must be seen to be comprehended.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel. Matinée at 1½—THE HONEYMOON and TRYING IT ON.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2½—PIANO RECITAL—Mr. Rubinstein.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We understand that the appointment to St. Petersburg will be accepted by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT. The appointment meets with very general approval. Mr. PIERREPONT is a gentleman of ability, amply qualified for the duties of the position, of high social standing, and universally respected for his probity of character and his public spirit. He will make in every way a creditable and desirable representative of our country abroad.

When Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ planned a Summer of recreation abroad, he could hardly have expected that it would be rudely broken in upon by his appointment to the difficult and extensive duties of the chief Commissionership at Vienna. Since the original appointment so pitifully miscarried, it is a matter for unmixed gratification that a man like Mr. SCHULTZ was at hand to be placed at the head of the commission. Whatever energy, tact, and integrity can do to repair the damage already done our good name, we may be sure will now be done. No one could have been selected who would command more immediate and general confidence at home, or who would be more sure to win respect at Vienna.

According to the latest news from the lava beds, there should be no further delay in bringing the Modoc war to a satisfactory end. It is stated positively that the Indians are out of the lava beds, and there is good reason to believe that they have but little ammunition left. Having his enemy in the open country, and comparatively unarmed, Gen. DAVIS will be expected to speedily conclude the work he has in hand. The Modocs are undoubtedly determined to resist to the last, and the desperate attack they made upon the camp of the soldiers is another indication that they will fight until exterminated. Gen. DAVIS is apparently convinced that there is but one way to end the trouble, since he promises to keep the Modocs moving until the last one is killed. There being no other possibility of peace, we hope this pledge will be quickly and fully redeemed.

The Senate has wisely determined to consider the constitutional amendments at the present session, and we presume the Assembly will do the same. It is reported that there is some hostility among the members to the provision against special legislation, which we hope is not true. This amendment is imperatively demanded to put an end to corruption at Albany, and any member voting against it puts himself squarely on record as favoring a continuance of that jobbery in legislation which has so long disgraced the State. If we do not have this prohibition of special laws, none of the other amendments will secure that reform in our methods of legislation which every session of the Legislature for many years has proved to be urgently needed.

In a City having proper Building laws rigidly enforced, such an accident as that in Hubert-street, yesterday, by which three men lost their lives, could not occur. We did not need this casualty to know that our laws are imperfect and the supervision under them of the erection and alterations of buildings loose and inefficient. Experience has proved that, unless compelled by law, builders will not make their structures capable of bearing any possible strain to which they can be subjected, and it has long been evident that our laws on this subject needed thorough revision. Yet the Legislature has permitted the bill to remedy this matter to lie neglected until there is little or no chance for its passage during the present session. The friends of the bill should present it to the next Legislature at its opening, and urge its claims to favorable consideration with more vigor than has hitherto been done.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education it was shown that the present Clerk has the confidence of only five members, but as sixteen divided their votes between two candidates, he is still retained. There are indications that the board is not gaining in public respect by its action in this matter, and it is the obvious duty of the majority to agree upon some proper person, and complete an election at the next meeting. They have placed themselves upon record against the fitness of the present incumbent, and to fritter away any more time by dissensions as to aspirants for the position is to place themselves in a ridiculous position before the public. The board should also enter at once upon those reforms in regard to salaries and number of its officials, other than teachers, to which we called attention some time ago.

Unless the Legislature speedily takes action on the bill to prevent the gas companies discriminating in their rates, it will be necessary to inquire why a measure so just and essential is delayed. It is the duty of Mr. SMITH, of the Eighth City District, who introduced this bill, to spare no effort to secure its passage, and, if he fails, to inform the public of the precise reason. There have been rumors current of improper influences having secured the defeat of the bill, which can only be disproved by favorable action upon it. The good name of the Legislature, therefore, requires it to compel the gas companies to make their rates the same to all their customers, and we hope there will be no further hesitation in a matter where an affirmative decision is required, both for the reason stated and to put a stop to the flagrant wrong which these companies are perpetrating.

The Portland coopers are indulging the somewhat visionary idea that the opposition of the New-York Coopers' Union to Eastern-made barrels is directed only against those made by the non-union men in Portland, Bath, Bangor, and other places, and that barrels made by union men will be allowed to come into this market without objection. This does not agree with the statement of the Coopers' Union in this City, which is plainly and simply that the New-York coopers want the New-York market to themselves, and, having the power to seize it, propose to do so, whatever may be the consequences to other workmen—union or non-union—in other places.

Mr. ALBERGER deserves credit for moving in the Assembly, yesterday, that the amendments agreed to by the Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill should be laid on the table, and printed before being acted upon. In adopting his motion, the House has expressed its resolution to avoid the example of its predecessors in this respect, and to vote upon the conference report with its eyes open. The big jobs are invariably inserted in conference committee. One which cost the State $200,000 went in last year, and the report was so hastily read and disposed of that nobody, save those who had put the job there, had the slightest idea of its existence.

The St. Louis Convention.

The Western Congressmen assembled at St. Louis were yesterday subjected to a continuous fire of speeches from the local magnates. The Mayor of the city explained to them, with considerable detail, what the originators of the Conference did not want. Hon. HENRY T. BLOW delivered a glowing eulogy on the railroads of the country, and pointed out that the salvation of the producing interests lies in the improvement of the water lines of transportation. The Governor of Missouri gave an elaborate and, we have no doubt, really valuable account of the resources of Missouri. As to what the movement is intended to bring to the notice of Congress, very little was developed.

It is not difficult to understand the claims of the Western people upon the National Government for the improvement of the natural water-ways of their region. If that is what the conference is intended to emphasize no one can object to it. These claims have been recognized in principle and in practice for many years. Hardly a session of Congress has taken place for a long time without the appropriation of money for the improvement of rivers and harbors in the West. Nor is this the only way in which that section has partaken of the national bounty. The public lands have been distributed with a lavish hand to encourage the building of railways in the West. Land by the million acres has been given for this purpose. Nor this alone. The public lands have been distributed among the settlers of the West under the Homestead law, which was certainly a wise measure, but was also a very generous one. There is no reason to suppose that the spirit which has heretofore been shown by the National Government will be changed. The West will receive all that it can fairly desire, and there will be no necessity of reinforcing its claims by alleging favoritism with reference to the East.

The point which the tone of this Western conference most forcibly suggests is, however, the vastness of the field opened in this country the moment Government aid is called in for any interest. We all know how many land-grants were born of that one made at an early period of our railroad history to the Illinois Central. We know how it became a popular notion that it did not cost anything to vote away land; that what one railroad could get in Illinois another might claim in Kansas, and another in Texas, and so on; and that what railways might fairly have, a steam-ship company, or an agricultural college, or any educational enterprise might have also. The climax of all these schemes was reached when the claim-agents made a bold raid on Congress, and undertook to seize the whole of what was left in the name of the soldiers of the late war.

In a similar spirit, it being once conceded that the General Government may properly interfere to secure competition in transportation, an indefinite number of schemes spring up, each one vouched for as the sure remedy for the producers' ills. Gov. SMITH, of Georgia, thinks the thing to do would be to build a canal up and down the steep sides of the Georgia mountains. The St. Louis men think nothing is so necessary as to take the snags out of the bed of the Mississippi, and contrive some means—not yet known to man—for preventing their accumulation in the future. One party is sure a ship-canal ought to connect Lake Champlain with the Hudson where the latter is navigable for ships. Another believes a Niagara ship-canal is the *sine qua non*. A third party prophesies perpetual prosperity for the nation if we can connect the West with the sea-board at Norfolk by means of a canal over the mountains of Virginia. There is some reason in each of these projects. Their number is what gives no pause, and their extent. It will be for a long time equally impossible for the Government to take a hand in all these enterprises or to decide between them. Perhaps the most reasonable ground for Congress to take for the present would be that the claimants for the national intervention shall agree among themselves as to what the Government ought to do, and can do with the most advantage to all concerned.

The Annexation Bill.

There may be sundry good reasons why the Governor should veto the Westchester Annexation bill, but we must say that we have not met with them. The sentiment of the population to be annexed is unanimously in favor of the bill, and has been distinctly declared to be so at their town elections. In New-York City there are sundry people who, from reasons of a real or supposed personal interest, object to the bill, but we have found no sign of anything like a general public opposition to the measure, and its few opponents have certainly failed to give any evidence, so far, that they have anything but merely sectional interests at their back. The fact is, this is not a question to be settled by considerations of immediate profit or loss. We have to face the simple fact that along the whole northern boundary of this City there is growing up a population, drawing its sustenance from the City, and destined to become in reality, whether we make it so by legislation or not, an integral part of the people of New-York. We have begun the process already of connecting Manhattan Island by bridges and tunnels with the lower part of Westchester County. Our City boundaries extend, in virtue of our oldest charters, to low-water mark on the Westchester shore. If we do not now annex the populous towns of West Farms and Morrisania, we shall have very soon, as was done before, in sheer self-defense, to extend over them the jurisdiction of our Police and Health Departments. With the rapid growth of residences over the upper part of the island, the anomaly will become much more apparent than it is of allowing our criminals to pass by a single step from the police jurisdiction of New-York to a territory where the City officers cannot follow them, and where the slow process of setting at work a new machinery of arrest greatly facilitates their escape. With the improved sanitary regulation of the City which may be expected to attend the labors of our reconstituted Health Board, the danger will become still more obvious of leaving at our very doors a fresh asylum for fat-boilers and a rapidly-growing population dependent on the most primitive kind of sanitary regulations.

Annexation, either partial or total, is a step for which the force of circumstances will, very soon, leave us no choice. The northern extension of our avenues is a necessity which several years ago compelled the delegation to the Park Board of certain powers over the lower part of Westchester. The improvement of the navigation of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the completion of a new bulkhead line, for which Controller GREEN submitted very complete plans and suggestions as early as 1868, will demand a further exercise of the Metropolitan authority already possessed by law. The progress of improvements in the lower part of Westchester County has been greatly hampered by the necessity of consulting half a dozen sets of local authorities before Westchester's share of the money could be raised, or indeed before the relative proportions of the expense could be fixed at all. Then, while the line and grade of certain main arteries of traffic can be determined in conformity with the plan of New-York, there are others over which the City had no control, and which consequently tends to very thoroughly complicate that plan. To this subject Mr. GREEN alluded as follows in 1868: "To-day, under acts of the Legislature passed recently there are at least seven separate and independent commissions engaged in laying out, working, and grading streets, avenues, and roads in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania, and several of the lines of these roads must necessarily intersect each other, and the separate town authorities also still exercise their control as to working and grading the remaining streets, without reference to these commissions." The central authority argued for then, is still more necessary now; and on grounds of territorial, police, and sanitary necessity it is not only defensible, but almost imperative.

We have no doubt that Gov. DIX will carefully weigh all such points, as well as anything which can be urged against the bill, before finally disposing of it. No man has studied the development of New-York City longer or more closely than the Governor has done. When a law-student, JOHN A. DIX wrote a pamphlet on the resources of the City, in which he made what was then regarded as a very extravagant prediction, to the effect that in 1873 the population of New-York would number 1,500,000. The prediction is in a fair way of being fulfilled. But should Westchester County be annexed and Brooklyn follow suit, the 1,500,000 limit will be reached long before 1873.

Church Fairs.

In his recent message, Gov. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, called the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of adopting some means for "breaking up the schools in which gamblers are made." Among these he specified not only "gift enterprises" and other lotteries, but those church fairs in which petty gambling is made a prominent feature. On Monday last, at the conference of Episcopalian clergymen, held in this City, Rev. Dr. CORNWALL read a paper on "Church Fairs," in which he argued that not only are the raffling and lottery tables, which are the usual features of such entertainments, directly demoralizing, but that the whole system by which money, which should be voluntarily given to the church, is raised by cajoling people into buying articles for their own benefit, is unworthy of the holy cause in which it is employed. The concurrent testimony thus borne by Gov. WASHBURN to Dr. CORNWALL in this matter, ought to lead to a thorough discussion of the subject by clergymen and church members.

Of the justice of the Wisconsin Governor's assertion that the petty gambling of church fairs is in no respect better than the more pretentious schemes of "gift enterprise" and "Havana lottery" managers, there is no question. It is a curious anomaly that the very church members who condemn the men of a former generation who built their churches from the proceeds of lotteries, do not hesitate to adopt, on a smaller scale, the same gambling devices for obtaining money for beautifying and repairing their own churches. There has, however, been of late years, a decided improvement in public sentiment in this matter. It is safe to say that a majority in every church could be found to condemn all church-fair lotteries. Unfortunately, the minority too often succeeds in forcing its wishes upon the managers of fairs, and the sale of lottery tickets and raffling chances is made to swell the receipts that are ostensibly consecrated to the cause of Christ. In this State the law against gambling makes no exception in favor of churches, and unpleasant as the scandal would be, a single enforcement of that law would work a lasting good in putting a permanent end to the gambling at church fairs.

Dr. CORNWALL, however, goes much further than those who simply oppose gambling devices as a method of increasing church finances. There is very much in his argument against church fairs that deserves attention. If the late hours of balls and parties are held to be at variance with the Christian life, are not the late hours which young men and women pass at church fairs equally objectionable? Is it, moreover, quite the proper thing to ask people to buy worthless knickknacks at exorbitant prices, in order that the house of God may be decently furnished? or to coax them to send the gospel to the heathen by gorging themselves with strawberries and cream? It is true that the invitations of Fair managers are not couched in precisely these words, but, translated into plain English, is not this precisely their real meaning?

Churches may obtain money by these means, but is the money accepted by Him to whom it is offered, as a free and grateful sacrifice? Money invested in smoking-caps and slippers can hardly be said to be "given" to the Lord. What should be a cheerful gift is thus converted into a mere bargain. The Church is helped "for a consideration." Money is given to speed the gospel, in exchange for cigar-cases and match-safes. We are told that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but we are nowhere told that He loveth the judicious buyer of church toys or the voracious consumer of ecclesiastical strawberries.

Journalism and Archæology.

It is hardly possible to conceive of two more opposite literary productions than the modern newspaper and the crumbling and mysterious records found among the ruins of antiquity. A telegraphic dispatch and a cuneiform inscription are both composed of letters, and are alike *media* for the transmission of intelligence; and yet how immeasurably different are the ideas of life, time, and space which the mention of the two suggests. The one is gray with the dust and mist of the past, the other fresh and throbbing with the life of the present. One is fading out of all practical suggestiveness, the other deals with nothing else. The one, which was essentially prosaic, is made poetic by time; the other, which is essentially poetic, is made prosaic by newness and utility. There is something startling in associating the two together, in thrusting them into sudden and unexpected juxtaposition; and this is what has just been done by a London journal, which has sent Mr. GEORGE SMITH, the well-known archæologist, to puzzle out the antique inscriptions of Assyria.

On the 28th of April the *Daily Telegraph* printed a dispatch sent by Mr. SMITH from Mosul, which, all things considered, must be called one of the most interesting ever sent over the wires. Mr. SMITH has been making diligent search through Mesopotamia, his main object being to trace out, if possible, the volumes that yet remain unknown of the library of King ASSUR-BANI-PAL. It was needful to get the firman of the Sultan before going into the interior, and this, with some trouble, was obtained. To reach the site of the researches involved a subsequent journey of forty days through a very difficult country, and this also was successfully accomplished. It appears that Mr. SMITH has never had any previous experience of Eastern travel, and predictions were, two or three months ago, freely expressed—some by old and well-known travelers—that under such circumstances, and in so vast a field, he would return, if at all, no wiser than he went. From Mr. SMITH's dispatch, however—and his high reputation for scholarship and probity warrants respect and confidence for aught to which he may set his hand—these unfavorable auguries have been very promptly falsified. The explorer reports that he has examined many of the ancient remains and monuments, and the general face of the country, from Koyunjik, on the River Tigris, down to Babylon, on the Euphrates. During these journeyings, and afterward by excavations nearer to Mosul, Mr. SMITH has procured upward of eighty new inscriptions, one of which is a very important "stele" of MERODACH-BALADIN, King of Babylon, 1300 B. C. This record gives the particulars of the restoration of the famous temple of Assur, 1320 B. C. Besides this, the fortunate discoverer has "some extremely curious tablets of the Parthian period, bearing unmistakable dates," and many other more or less interesting relics, full accounts of which he promises to send forward by due course of mail.

Still further, Mr. SMITH has caused excavations to be made at Nimroud, and, in so doing, has come upon extensive buildings not hitherto known of by the modern world. In particular, portions of what is called the South-eastern Palace are described as of much importance. The edifice is said to be altogether of greater extent and grander character than, by those who have heretofore chanced on fragments of it, has been supposed. There are "spacious halls and fine chambers," the walls of which are ornamented with bands of fine colors. Under the pavement of one of the halls have been found six clay figures, having the head of a lion joined to a human body, each provided with four wings, and holding in the left hand the symbolical casket. A still further highly-esteemed treasure is "a perfectly new text of the annals of TIGLATH PILESER," a possession which antiquaries and biblical scholars will best know how to appreciate.

TIGLATH PILESER is supposed to be the Assyrian King who carried into captivity part of the Jewish tribes, and information of him and his reign may be of great value for historic and ethnological purposes. Our present authorities on all Assyrian subjects are the Scriptures, HERODOTUS and the doubtful traditions of CTESIAS. Confirmation of the sacred and profane writers, or a refutation of their statements, may possibly be in store for us, as procured by the labors of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, and these may satisfactorily eke out the interesting discoveries of LAYARD, RAWLINSON, and GROTEFEND. The country of SEMIRAMIS and SARDANAPALUS, of HOLOFERNES and SENNACHERIB, the country in whose capital appeared the prophet JONAH, and whose monarchs so repeatedly ravaged Judea, to be at last overwhelmed by the all-conquering ALEXANDER, the seat of the first recorded monarchy, the relics of which have been so mysteriously preserved beneath the accruing dust of the desert, has an interest for mankind not surpassed by any other region in the world. All civilized nations will certainly regard with gratitude, and hasten to honor whoever may make authentic additions to our knowledge of Assyria.

A Great Religious Society.

There was lately published, "with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury," a balance-sheet of the revenues and expenditures of the Church of England. This document, tested by other returns relating to the Established Church of England, presents several instructive points for analysis and comparison. It should be premised that there are in England about 12,000 parishes, besides 200 separate fields of clerical labor, known as extra-parochial. Statisticians estimate that in 1871 there were in England and Wales about 12,700,000 of people "claiming membership with the Established Church," which would leave about 11,000,000 for all the other religious creeds of the country. This is obviously a very high estimate, and, were the membership of the English Church to be tested, as it is among ourselves, by the number of communicants, half this number would probably be nearer the truth.

But let us give the Church of England credit for ministering to the spiritual wants of 12,000,000 of people, and see at what cost and with what amount of force the work is done. The average annual receipts of the Church are over $50,000,000. These are derived from the following sources: 1. Endowments, *i. e.*, tithes, rental of lands, and interest of money acquired since the Reformation for the benefit of the Church, $21,000,000; 2. State aid in the shape of the educational grant, $2,500,000; 3. Parochial collections and subscriptions, $16,000,000; 4. Miscellaneous contributions and receipts, $10,500,000. The money thus obtained is spent for the following objects: 1. Maintenance of the clergy, $20,500,000; 2. Education of the poor, $15,000,000; 3. Church institutions, poor relief, foreign missions, church-building, &c., $14,500,000.

Coming down to details, we observe that, under the head of clerical maintenance, the two archbishops, twenty-six bishops, and seventy archdeacons of the Church receive annual salaries amounting in all to $692,780. Again, there are thirty deans, 127 canons, 120 minor canons, 600 singers, and other lay officers and servants, who are lumped together as accounting for an annual outlay of $1,080,025. The working force of the Church is comprised of 13,041 rectors and vicars, and 5,705 curates, and their annual salaries amount to $15,730,255, or an average of about $840 apiece. Considering that salaries of $25,000 a year are not unknown among English rectors, it can easily be imagined that the number of curates and others who are left in the enjoyment of beggarly salaries must be very large.

The ecclesiastical body which, in the United States, comes nearest to the Church of England in point of income and working force is the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North.) Here are some points of comparison between the two: The English Church has 14,100 churches and chapels, and, divided among these, its annual income gives an average of about $3,500 to each. The Methodist Episcopal Church sustains 13,440 churches, and its annual income only allows for each an average of $1,250. The total number of the Church of England clergy of all orders is 19,129; while the total number of the bishops and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church is 21,000. On salaries the English Church spends $20,500,000 a year, while the Methodist Episcopal Church spends only $8,190,000. That is to say, the gross average of the salaries in the one case is over $1,000 a year, while in the other the average is about $390 for every minister of the Church. There may easily be clergymen in the Church of England who are considerably overpaid; there cannot but be very many preachers in our Methodist, as in other communions, who are grossly underpaid. Of course, the comparison becomes rather misleading when pushed into details, as numerous allowances require to be made for the different character of the two countries and the different qualifications required for clerical position in the two Churches.

As to the practical results in the shape of Church membership, the relative position of the two bodies can only be guessed at. The M. E. Church (North) claims a total lay membership of about 1,500,000. Assuming that the communicants of the Established Church of England reach the somewhat improbable total of 6,000,000, the working expenses of these two great ecclesiastical organizations become somewhat equalized. For, against the annual income of $50,000,000, gold, of the Church of England, the M. E. Church presents a total of annual contributions amounting to $17,250,000, currency. Here again, however, the vast and, in a large number of cases, thinly populated territory to be covered in the United States must be taken into account when any comparison is instituted with a small and densely-peopled country like England.

The Alaskan Fisheries.

The pecuniary returns from the Alaskan fisheries are beginning to attract attention, and are said to have already in large measure redeemed their purchase from the charge of idle expenditure. The Aleutian Islands, which form a semicircle inclosing the Sea of Kamtchatka, and which appear like so many vast natural piers of a mammoth bridge connecting the Asiatic and American continents, were first fully explored in 1790, and their resources are as yet but very imperfectly understood. Lying athwart the great flow of the warm ocean current known as the Japan Stream, the shores of the Alaskan peninsula, and its outlying insular neighbors of the Aleutian group, are the receptacles of the hosts of marine life that swarm the waters of the North Pacific. So profitable is the work of seal-hunting that the two islands, St. Paul's and St. George's—little more than large and fertile rocks—are leased to the Alaska Commercial Company at a yearly rental of $55,000, and the tax of $3 per skin is paid into the United States Treasury on the 100,000 or more skins now annually exported thence to New-York and San Francisco. The sea-cows of STELLER, the enormous cetacea, weighing often over 20,000 pounds, discovered by the geologist of that name in 1744, have long since been driven beyond their Alaskan and Aleutian *habitats*. But it is not improbable that, with judicious management by the Government, these invaluable marine animals might return from the waters northward of Behring Strait in numbers large enough to immensely reward the fishermen. The remarkable climatic uniformity and mildness of the western coast of America, and the entire Pacific belt, extending all the way from Oregon and Idaho to the highest latitudes, and the increasing development, commercial prosperity, and population of the Pacific States and Territories are rapidly attracting capital and emigration thither, and investing all the North-western possessions of the United States with new importance. In view of these facts, the London *Globe*, in a recent issue, expresses the opinion that the policy of territorial expansion and colonial acquisitions will become more popular in this country, and argues that the purchase of Russian America has already proved a good investment.

MINOR TOPICS.

The various yachting and boating clubs are making active preparations for the coming season. New yachts have been added to all the yacht clubs, and there is every prospect that the regattas of this year will be the most brilliant that have yet taken place. The canoe club shares in the general aquatic prosperity, and its fleet has been largely increased during the Winter. The first sailing canoe regatta of the Summer has been fixed for an early date in June, and it is understood that thirteen canoes have either entered, or are about to enter for the cup, which is offered to the winner of the race. The canoe club also intends to arrange an international race in the Fall, in which members of the English canoe club will take part. The popularity which canoeing has already attained among us has surprised even its most sanguine advocates.

The bill to provide for the organization of a Canadian Lloyds, and for the registration and classification of shipping, which has just passed the House of Commons at Ottawa, ought to have become law many years ago. The facilities for sending out unseaworthy vessels have been so great in the past that owners, having a stronger desire to make money than to protect human life, have not hesitated to send ships to sea without inspection. The penalty for the offense being only a matter of $40, it was scarcely worth bothering about. It appears that six of the steamers which sailed from Montreal during the latter part of the season of 1872 were lost, and that a considerable number of persons went down with each. One of the Toronto papers says that these steamers had been originally built for carrying coal along the coasts of England and Ireland, and for trading to the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and that they were notoriously unfit for Atlantic voyages. It has also been stated that vessels have time and again been allowed to go to sea without having half enough boats to accommodate their crews in case of necessity. Under the new law no vessel will be permitted to leave port without a certificate as to sea-worthiness.

It was so manifestly premature to suggest that the Arctic voyagers who were recently rescued after a six months' voyage on a floating field of ice, were mutineers who had deserted their comrades, that THE TIMES abstained from alluding to such a disgraceful possibility. Other journals, however, have not hesitated to make the suggestion, and it is therefore proper to say that the account given by Capt. TYSON and his companions must either be modified by later accounts or suspicion will be cast either upon the rescued party or the men who remained on board the *Polaris*. At the present moment, the story that nineteen men landed on the ice from a ship in sufficiently good condition to subsequently steam away without offering to rescue them, is eminently improbable. The affair, however, may be explained in the most satisfactory way when we hear from Capt. TYSON's own lips his startling narrative.

Vicious ideas are contagious. The cruel doctrine that extermination is the only possible treatment for Indians seems to have become engrafted on at least one savage mind. Mr. QUIENHATTANNOHA, an Apache of high dignity, whose wigwam is adorned with many scalps, recently undertook to anticipate civilization by putting to death five squaws. For this indiscriminate application of the Indian policy of the border, the military proposed to hang the above much-named barbarian, but Gen. CROOK interposed and sent him to Fort Alcatraz, in San Francisco Bay, where he will have an opportunity to reflect on the curious inconsistency of the white man's treatment of his red brother.

The Emperor of Austria has two Ministers in his employ to-day who have both been under sentence of death for high treason—Count ANDRASSY, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, and Herr FLORIAN ZIOMALKOWSKI, Mayor of Lemberg, who has lately been appointed Prime Minister for the province of Galicia. These are striking instances of ups and downs in life. Here is Count ANDRASSY, who, while in exile in London, supported himself by giving lessons on the guitar, and was often so poor that, like JOHNSON and SAVAGE, he paced the streets throughout the night, having no means to get a lodging, now the most powerful subject in the Austrian Empire.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

RUBINSTEIN PIANO RECITALS.

The second of Mr. Rubinstein's piano recitals may be attended this afternoon, at Steinway Hall. The programme to be interpreted includes the compositions by Beethoven, of which the titles follow: Sonata, C sharp minor, opus 27; sonata, D minor, opus 31; sonata, C major, opus 53; sonata, F minor, opus 57; sonata, E major, opus 109; sonata, C minor, opus 111.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A representation of Italian opera, for the benefit of Mr. Max Maretzek, is to take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, May 28. "Mignon" will be sung, with Mme. Lucca as the titular rôle, and Miss Kellogg in the part of *Filina*. The intended performance will bring the season to a close. Directly afterward Mme. Lucca is to proceed to Narragansett Pier, R. I., where she has secured a cottage for the Summer months. Mr. Maretzek, with Mme. Lucca as his principal prima donna, will resume operations in the Fall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Miss Linda Dietz has her benefit at the Union-square Theatre to-night, when we hope to see the attendance in all ways commensurate with the talents and deserts of the fair beneficiary.... Mr. Theodore Thomas opens his season of Summer Night Concerts this evening at the Central Park Gardens. These concerts are becoming more and more popular every year, and their solid and permanent success may now be reckoned as certain. The programme of to-night is excellent, the selections indicating that judicious eye for both good taste and popularity which Mr. Thomas so well knows how to employ.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

A matinée performance is to be given at the Union-square Theatre to-day at 1½ o'clock in aid of the Poor Children's Picnic Fund. The artists are members of the "Charity Amateur Dramatic Association," and we observe, among those who are to appear, the names of Mrs. Sheridan Shook, Mrs. W. H. Goodyear, and Mr. Alfred De Cordeva. The object of the entertainment is a good one, and it will be a pleasure to know that the public co-operate in such a manner as to enable the benevolent ladies and gentlemen concerned to add a handsome amount to the fund.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew will read at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the "Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing and Benevolent Association." Mr. Bellew, who requires no introduction to the New-York public, is to interpret a varied and interesting programme.

CHURCH BENEFIT.

An entertainment in aid of the funds of the Church of the Resurrection will occur at the Lexington-avenue Opera-house, in Fifty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, on Friday night. It is to be supplied by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, whose representations are really creditable to the talent, as well as to the industry, of the members of the society. Tickets may be obtained at the door, and of Rev. Dr. Flagg, No. 151 East Eighty-fifth-street, and other persons.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mr. W. L. Mansell, late manager of the London Lyceum, and now manager of the New-York house bearing the same name, sails for Europe to-day. He returns in July.... Mlle. Marie Aimée is to depart for Europe on Saturday, and will return in August.... Mr. C. A. Chizzola goes to Europe on Saturday.... Mr. Mark Smith left on Saturday last.

How Mr. Chase Was Told of the Assassination of President Lincoln.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

On the night of April 14, 1865, after the assassination of Lincoln, when Washington was in a frenzy of excitement, and fears were had that others would be killed, the writer, with two other friends of Mr. Chase, hastened to his house to see if all was right. It was then about midnight, and all was quiet there. Admitted to the house, we ascended to Mr. Chase's bedchamber, where he was sound asleep. On knocking, he reached out and opened the door, and the party were admitted, to find him sitting up in bed, with the pleasantest of smiles, and wondering what was the cause of so unreasonable a visit. By the side of his bed stood a little stand on which burned a small reading lamp, and beside it two volumes which he had evidently been reading before he fell asleep. One was the Bible, another a little French classic. In his night-dress, and with his great, handsome smiling face, he looked the picture of a simple-hearted, great-minded man. The expression of amazement and horror that came over his face when he heard the terrible news can be easily imagined.

The Cotton-Mills in Rhode Island Again in Motion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—Most of the cotton-mills in Woonsocket started operations this morning with more or less of their former operatives, affording those who wished to work an opportunity to do so. There was no trouble from the strikers. A Sheriff's posse from this city was present in the town, but their services were not required.

ALBANY.

The Canal Debt—Internal Improvements—The Brooklyn Charter—The Constitutional Amendments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—To-day business has been singularly dull in both Houses. Third reading of bills was the order, and nothing occurred to vary the usual monotony of this proceeding, except in the Senate a purely personal dispute between two or three Senators on a matter which was of great interest to them doubtless, but of none whatever to any one else. The House took up the concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to funding the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals. After a brief talk it was agreed to make it the special order for Friday morning. The bill making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest on the canal debt was passed.

The Governor has sent to the Senate the report of R. G. Hatfield, the engineer appointed by him to visit the Hudson River State Asylum at Poughkeepsie, and the Reformatory at Elmira, and examine the work done on both institutions. The report is favorable to the Governor, but observes that the work has been much greater in cost than it ought to have been, because the Legislature enforced the eight-hour rule on the work. As to the Elmira Reformatory, the report is much as might be expected, in view of the exposures which have been made before the Senate Finance Committee lately, of the loose not to say fraudulent manner, in which the building of this costly institution has been conducted.

The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad bill has been passed by the Senate, with the addition of a section requiring the company to pay the City one per cent. of its gross receipts.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The Senate has passed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the Ausable River. The circumstances attending its passage deserve a word of mention. Some time ago this bill was considered, and the Senate expressed itself as opposed to making any further appropriations for these northern rivers, and the bill was disposed of adversely. But the people living in the northern counties demand appropriations for the improvement of their rivers as an offset to the taxes which they pay for the maintenance of the canals, from which they derive little or no advantage; and two other bills were introduced. appropriating $10,000 each for the Raquette and Grass Rivers, which bills were considered by the Senate last night, and. for some reason, were passed. This encouraged Mr. Arcos to reconsider the Ausable River bill again, and with the action of last night before it, the Senate could do no other than pass the bill, which it did. The bill appropriating $50,000 for improving the Hudson River, between Troy and Coxsackie, has also been passed, after striking out the clause giving $10,000 for the improvement of the Catskill Creek. Mr. Scoresby made a fight to get this clause into the bill and another to prevent it being stricken out. He was successful in the first, but fortune deserted him the second time.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The charter came into the House this morning for concurrence in the extensive amendments which the Senate have made to the original bill. After much wrangling the bill was, on motion of Mr. Worth laid on the table, and the amendments ordered to be printed. This is looked upon by the friends of the measure as being an indirect method of killing it, and they are correspondingly depressed in mind about the matter.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

While I write, here in the Senate Chamber, the joint committee of the two Houses, to whom was remitted the consideration of the constitutional amendments, are holding a meeting in one corner of the room, and discussing them in a very lively manner. The subject is one of considerable interest, and many members of both Houses not on the committee are in attendance. Mr. Pierson is reading each proposed amendment, and discussion follows on every one read, but of too informal a character for any conclusion to be arrived at as to what the final action of the committee will be.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted by the House requesting the Governor to correspond with the officers of the National Government with reference to the proposed sale of certain condemned pieces of ordnance now in the Watervliet Arsenal, these being relics of the Revolutionary war, and to secure by purchase or otherwise such of them as he may deem worthy to be preserved as being of interest to the State of New-York.

NOMINATION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Republicans of the Senate and Assembly met in joint caucus, to-night, to nominate a candidate for Regent of the University in place of Oswald Ottendorfer, resigned. Speaker Cornell proposed the name of James W. Booth, of New-York, and sustained his nomination. Mr. Herring seconded this nomination in a few complimentary remarks. Senator Chatfield named Anson J. Upson. Mr. Pierson spoke in favor of the nomination of Dr. Upson. The roll was called with the following result: Anson J. Upson, 19; James W. Booth, 49. On motion of Mr. Pierson the nomination of Mr. Booth was made unanimous.

The Local Improvement Bill—Judges' Salaries—General Topics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—A hearing was had this afternoon before the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the now famous Local Improvement bill. Mr. Strahan presented his side of the case, but the argument was so purely technical and legal that any summary of it would probably prove unintelligible. The points of it seemed to be that the bill was to remedy the mistake made in section 115 of the charter, which prevented assessments being made for any pavements laid or being laid at the time the charter became a law; that another section was to give validity to certain certificates for work done, which the Contract Commission sitting last year gave to some contractors after the expiration of the ninety days to which the commission was limited. The existing technical defect in these certificates makes them invalid. Another provision of the bill gives the contractor who paved the upper part of Seventh-avenue the right to get his pay for the work, which he has now been deprived of for over a year. This contract was let by the Park Commission before the work was completed. The boulevards were suddenly turned over to the control of the Public Works Department by the well-known four-line section which Tom Fields slipped into a bill. When the work was done no one had authority to pay the contractor. This was one only of the numerous ill-consequences which followed the surreptitious legislation referred to, and by the present bill it is proposed to remedy them. One other object of the bill is to prevent persons being assessed for new stone pavement where they have previously paid for wood, and where such assessments for wooden pavement have been vacated. Then the bill provides that assessments shall be imposed for the repavement with stone. These are the objects of the bill, as claimed by Mr. Strahan. The other side of the question was not presented, but will be to-morrow, when the committee will have another hearing. It is a little singular that no one here can tell exactly what the effect of the bill would be, or how far and how wide-reaching would be its operation. It depends entirely on the numerous laws and ordinances at present existing in relation to the subjects of pavements, and a thorough familiarity with these is requisite to understand the matter in all its bearings. Those not possessing that knowledge rest their suspicions of the bill on the plain facts, that the objectionable features of it were smuggled into it in secrecy; that an attempt was made, which was nearly successful, to rush it through both Houses, and that the influences which were noticed to be at work in its favor were such that suspicion was excited as to the nature of the bill the instant they were recognized. To-morrow we shall hear the opposite side, and possibly be able to arrive at some definite conclusions.

Recorder Hackett was here this evening, and appeared before the Assembly Cities' Committee, as the representative of the Judges of New-York. He presented, in their name, a protest against the reduction of salary, as the charter provides, and asked that the Supplemental bill shall declare the salary clause of that instrument shall not apply to judges of any court of record in the City. The Recorder only spoke for a few minutes, simply desiring to state the sentiment of the Judiciary without making an extended argument.

The bill requiring private banks to make an annual report of their business was considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, who agreed to report it to-morrow. Judge Robertson dissented. The condition of business in the Senate is such that everything which anybody wants done has been done. If the Supply and the annual Appropriation bills were passed, this branch of the Legislature could adjourn to-morrow, without leaving behind a single bill which was desirable should be passed.

The newspaper claimants holding up their heads against the bill drawn by Mr. Crary with regard to justice between all parties, was a heavy blow to them. It was precisely what they did not want. When a copy of it was taken by the Senate Committee and amended so as to totally alter its character, they were encouraged. Now they have contrived to get into Mr. Crary's own bill, which, of course, remained in the House, some amendments, which I understand are of nearly the same stamp as those made by the Senate. This was done in the grinding committee. I have not seen the bill in its new form, as the committee have not yet reported, but shall take the earliest opportunity to examine them. When this bill gets into the House, the claimant crew will have two separate machines of their own running in House and Senate at the same time, so that if they lose one they may get the other, and may be both.

The Constitutional Committee finished its labors by agreeing to report that the Legislature should consider the amendments at the earliest possible time, and that they should all be adopted. This report was presented in the Senate this evening, and the amendments were made the special order for to-morrow evening.

Evening Session of the Senate.

[For the day proceedings of the Legislature, see ninth page.]

In the Senate, Mr. Bowen, from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the Adams memorial address.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT POLICE JUSTICE ELECTION.

Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill providing that Mayor Havemeyer, of the City of New-York, and Geo. C. Barrett and Noah Davis, Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, are hereby appointed commissioners for the purposes hereinafter named, and it shall be their duty to examine the testimony taken upon the trial, to determine the title to the office of police justice for the Seventh Judicial District of said City; in their discretion to hear counsel thereupon, whether the said Henry Murray or James E. Coulter was elected police justice for the Seventh Judicial District at the election held in December, 1869, and if said commission determine that said Murray was elected, the Controller shall pay the said Murray the salary of said office as fixed by law.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill providing that the City of New-York shall annually appropriate $10,000 toward the aid of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Underground Local Telegraph Company with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Norman Wiard, Thomas Hyslop, A. H. Ward, John Trainer, and Joseph Pheelan, are named as commissioners to open the subscription books. Said corporation may lay down tubes of terra-cotta, beton, or other enduring composition, for the accommodation of their own wires or any other wires used for telegraphic purposes belonging to other lines. Said tubes to be under ground in cities having a fire and police department in the State of New-York.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Mr. Weismann introduced a bill providing for issuing Park Improvement Fund bonds to an amount not to exceed $1,000,000, to make provision for the improvement of the several parks, squares, and places in the City of New-York.

THE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

In the Committee of the Whole, the bill relative to the Commissioners of the State Reformatory, at Elmira, was considered, and after debate was amended by Mr. Lowery, providing for the appointment of five commissioners, to be named by the Governor. As amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. D. P. Wood characterized the plans of the proposed bill as totally unfitted for the purpose for which it was designed. It was to be a palace rather than a prison.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to amend the general laws of the State so that news companies may be formed under them.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. James Wood, from the joint committee relating to the work of the Constitutional Commission, reported in favor of considering their conclusions at the present session of the Legislature.

The report was agreed to, and a session ordered for Wednesday evening to consider the amendments.

The Thirty-fourth-street Railroad bill was progressed.

The bill to incorporate the United States Mortgage Company was ordered to a third reading.

The bill regulating fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad was progressed.

Adjourned.

Assembly—Evening Session.

Mr. Lincoln moved a reconsideration of the vote recommitting the Rensselaer County Police Bill to the Committee on Cities. Carried.

Mr. Lincoln then moved to order the bill to a third reading. Carried.

The following bills in Committee of the Whole were disposed of as stated:

Making appropriation for the Fifth Regiment to pay for uniforms worn out in the late war; ordered to a third reading.

To locate and define the interests of the State in the unclaimed and overflowed lands of Staten Island.

Progress was reported in the House, and Mr. Batcheller moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He said that there was an item of $10,000 in the Supply bill for this purpose, and it was unnecessary to go any further with this bill. He further said that even if this survey was made by the State Engineer, the survey would not be taken in the courts as legal evidence.

Messrs. Fort and Husted defended the bill, saying that though the item was in the Supply bill it might be stricken out in the Senate.

Mr. Jacobs said he had been informed that private parties were in possession of the State lands, and he thought it very proper to progress this bill, and investigate the matter he had referred to.

Mr. Beebe said this survey was actually necessary, and imperatively demanded, in order that the State might know where its property was, and in order that taxation might be levied intelligibly.

The motion to progress the bill prevailed.

To amend the Third-avenue Quick Transit Company, of New-York.

After some verbal amendments were made the bill was ordered to a third reading.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Silent Safety Railway Company. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Suicide in Lexington-Avenue.

Philip Strauss, a native of the United States, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at his residence, No. 686 Lexington-avenue. The deceased was married, but had no children. For some six months past he had been suffering from severe attacks of vertigo, and on several occasions, while in the paroxysms of the disease, had told his wife that he would end his existence. Mrs. Strauss, however, paid but little attention to these threats, as she did not suppose that he would carry them into execution. During yesterday, Strauss suffered very severely, and at about 6 o'clock in the evening, his wife, who was in the basement of the house, was startled by hearing a pistol-shot, and a heavy fall overhead. She at once ran up-stairs, and on entering the front parlor, found her husband lying dead on the floor. She gave an alarm, and several of the neighbors entered the house. By the side of the deceased they found a seven-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver. Two of the chambers had been recently discharged. A bullet wound was found back of the right ear, and the bullet was evidently imbedded in the brain. Coroner Herrman was notified and took charge of the case. The Coroner also took possession of a letter which was found on the table in the front room, in which the deceased avowed his intention to commit suicide. An inquest will be held to-day.

YALE.

Commencement of the Theological Department—Twenty-two Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

Yale College graduated twenty-two young ministers to-day, and, contrary to the precedents of half a century, graduated them on a Tuesday instead of a Thursday. The change, however, is but for this year, and was necessitated by the reunion of the Grand Army of the Potomac, which is expected to throw all New-Haven into confusion during the latter part of the week. The commencement exercises consisted of three parts: The delivery of the graduating essays in the morning at the College-street Church; the meeting of the Alumni at Margaret Chapel in the afternoon, and the delivery of the annual sermon in the evening at the Centre Church by Rev. Mr. Wm. L. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York City. A respectable but not very large audience assembled at the commencement proper in the morning. President Porter presided, and after the singing of a hymn by the student choir, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Hazen, essays were read by just half the graduating class. All were listened to with deserved attention, but those entitled "Limitation of Human Responsibility in the Propagation of the Truth" and "Characteristics of Christian Self-denial" seemed to meet with rather warmer receptions than did the others. The following are the names of the graduating class, the speakers being in italics: *G. F. Waters, H. G. Kutz, W. E. Safford, G. C. Lamb, H. L. Griffin, Roswell Chapin, F. S. Hayden, J. S. Chandler, O. B. Curtis, T. D. Childs, F. S. Fitch,* A. Barnum, G. L. Beach, J. P. Evans, C. N. Fitch, H. L. Hutchins, T. P. Prudden, J. A. Roberts, E. P. Salmon, R. B. Stimson, John Thomas. Nine of these gentlemen are graduates of Oberlin, and four of Yale. Two come from Bala College, Wales, and two from Beloit. No other college has more than a single graduate among their number. Six of the class have already received calls from churches, two intend to go as missionaries to Turkey and India respectively, and several will complete their studies across the ocean.

At the Alumni meeting several addresses of great interest were made, but the chief topic was the report of the condition of the Seminary, by Prof. G. E. Day. He said that the total number of students was ninety-nine—a larger number than there is in any other congregational seminary in the country. Of these, forty-seven were in the junior class, and there was so great a prospect of the number being increased that more room was desirable. He added that if $42,000 could be raised by the 1st of next August, the erection of a new building would be begun, and that there was a fair prospect that the money will be forthcoming. The whole debt of the institution is $950. The Professor then gave a list of gifts to the Seminary during the year. They were: $300 from Mr. Henry Trowbridge, for the purchase of recently published books and periodicals on theological subjects; a very valuable library, chiefly relating to sacred music, from Dr. Lowell Mason; $2,000 from Mrs. Eliza E. Bull, to found a scholarship in memory of her husband; $1,000 from Mr. Tallman, and a gift of $321 to pay for the publication of the semi-centennial catalogue and the historical addresses of Prof. Fisher and Rev. Messrs. Dagget and Tarbox. One copy of this pamphlet will be sent to any graduate on application. From it we learn that the total number of graduates is 854, of which 645 are still alive. Prof. Day closed his report by reading a list of the Alumni who had died in the year 1872. They were in all fourteen in number, and among them was Joshua Leavitt, who was a member of the first class which was graduated from the Seminary. About seventy-five Alumni were present, and they and the friends of the Seminary in general were invited to partake of a generous collation provided by the lady portion of the school.

Mr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, opened the evening services with prayer, after which Dr. Taylor announced as his subject, "The Phases of Modern Unbelief, and How to Meet Them." The discourse was listened to with the closest attention by a very large audience.

COLLISION AT HELL GATE.

The Propeller Hope Sunk and Four of Her Crew Drowned.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the great thunder-storm, the propeller Hope, while passing through Hell Gate, was run down by the steam-boat Americus, and sunk. The engineer and three of her crew were drowned. The Hope is a small craft of about thirty tons burden, owned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and was used for conveying the sick from Bellevue Hospital to the sanitary institutions on Blackwell's Island, and also to convey the dead bodies from the Morgue for interment in the City Cemetery, (commonly known as Potter's Field,) on Hart's Island. At the time she was run into, and lost there were on board, Captain Uriah Maroney, commanding the boat; Wm. Albertson, the engineer, and four prisoners detailed from the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as the crew of the boat. She had been to Hart's Island with a number of dead bodies, which had been left there for interment, and was returning with the body of a patient who had died on the island.

While passing through Hell Gate the storm broke forth, and Capt. Maroney found the steam-boat Americus, a large double-decker plying between this City and Greenwich, Conn., coming through the Gate in the opposite direction. Before the course of the Hope could be altered so as to prevent the collision, the Americus struck her about amidships, and drove her on to Mill Rock, where she struck heavily, and immediately sank. Capt. Maroney, who was in the wheel-house at the time, jumped overboard and struck out for the shore. He was picked up by Tyler Gibson, who witnessed the collision from the foot of Ninety-second-street, and immediately put off in a small boat to the rescue of the crew, and was taken to Blackwell's Island. James Flynn, who was a ten-day prisoner at the work-house, was in the bow of the boat when the collision occurred, and was thrown into the water. Some person on the Americus threw him a life-preserver, which he seized, and this kept him afloat until he was rescued from his perilous position by Cornelius Finch, who had also put off in a small boat. He was brought ashore and taken in charge by Officer McGuire, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who took him to the East Eighty-sixth-street Police Station. It was there found that his ankle was sprained. He received the necessary attention at the station-house, and was subsequently taken to Blackwell's Island.

Albertson, the engineer, and brother-in-law of Capt. Maroney, was in the engine-room at the time of the collision, and was probably drowned by the rush of the water down the hatchway leading to that room, before he could reach the deck. The three men composing the rest of the crew were "ten-day" prisoners from the Work-house on Blackwell's Island. They went down with the boat, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Their names could not be ascertained last evening.

The Americus remained in the vicinity of the spot for some time after the collision, but the captain, finding that he could not render any further aid, proceeded on his course. A number of small boats cruised about the rock on which the Hope struck until darkness supervened, but none of the bodies of the crew came to the surface.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, on being informed of the accident, at once notified each of the commissioners, and arrangements were made for raising the hull of the boat so as to recover the bodies. The corpse in a coffin, which formed the cargo of the boat, rose to the surface soon after the collision, and was secured and towed to Blackwell's Island.

The place where the accident occurred is about opposite the foot of Ninety-second-street, and is known as Bellows Point. Mill Rock is one of the most dangerous projections in the Hell Gate channel. The Hope was built for the special purpose of conveying the sick and dead from the City to the islands in the East River, and was fitted up with a very comfortable cabin aft for the accommodation of sick people, while forward was a compartment for the dead bodies. The damage to the boat cannot be ascertained until the wreck is raised. The Americus was not damaged.

American Farmers' Club.

The American Institute Farmers' Club held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at the Cooper Union Building. Planting potatoes and other matters of farm interest were discussed, and an excellent paper read by Secretary Chambers "On the Cultivation of the Basket Willow." For full report of proceedings see THE WEEKLY TIMES issued this day.

THE POLARIS.

The Mutiny Theory Exploded—Col. Lupton's Views on the Subject—The Rescued Explorers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch from Consul Mulloy at St. Johns this afternoon, stating that it was the desire of the members of the Polaris crew at that place to proceed to the United States, and that he could obtain transportation to that end if provided with a credit of funds for that purpose. The request will be promptly complied with.

Col. Lupton, late Paymaster United States Navy, and now Examiner in the Patent Office, who was Capt. C. F. Hall's most intimate personal friend, and is thoroughly conversant with the equipment of the Polaris, and the selection of her officers and crew, gives some very interesting facts which bear upon the probability of the safety of the vessel and her possible return. Col. Lupton declares that his thorough knowledge of Capt. Hall's character for kindness and generosity, and that of his officers for thorough seamanship and discipline, the intimation thrown out by the explorer, Hayes, that Hall was probably killed, and that there had been a mutiny by the crew, is simply cruel. Capt. Buddington is held in high esteem as a navigator, and his experience in those latitudes renders it more that probable, in Col. Lupton's opinion, that the vessel and her crew will be heard from. Capt. Tyson went on board the Polaris at the last moment before leaving, at the earnest solicitation of Capt. Hall, to whom he was most loyally devoted, and who assigned him to the position of Assistant Navigator, a somewhat anomalous one, but accepted by Tyson, who attested his readiness to go in any capacity. Tyson is known to be a man of much nerve and resolution, and it is probable that the safety of the party is due to his management.

Search to be Instituted After a Certain Period—The Rescued.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of the Navy said to-day that, from all he could learn, the Polaris would probably be able to reach some extreme northern port; but if, after allowing reasonable time, she should not do so, a vessel would be dispatched in that direction, with the object of relief or of obtaining information, if possible, concerning her. The Department will do all in its power for the safe transit to the United States and the comfort of the survivors, whose names have just been reported. The expedition having been fitted out under direction of the Department, and being still under its charge, the desire to have some of the principal persons visit Washington is for the purpose of officially inquiring into all the facts connected with the expedition since it left the United States.

WASHINGTON.

The Appointment of Mr. Schultz Commissioner to Vienna—The Red Lake Chippewa Agency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The appointment to-day of Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., of New-York, as Commissioner of the Vienna Exposition, vice Gen. Van Buren, removed, settles that vexed question in a very decided manner. It was determined last week that Mr. Van Buren's suspension should be made permanent, and on Saturday the position was tendered to Mr. Schultz, now in Vienna, and his acceptance was received by cable this morning. No further action has been taken respecting the suspended assistant commissioners, and Mr. Schultz will be accorded the discretion of selecting his assistants, as Mr. Van Buren did. The Secretary of State, however, to-day informed him by telegraph that the President would be pleased to have him reappoint those assistant commissioners against whom there is no evidence of misconduct. Mr. Schultz will undoubtedly act upon this suggestion, as a measure of justice to all concerned, in which case there will be but three vacancies to fill.

RED LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Daniel Ames, of Harper's Ferry, formerly Mayor of that place, has been recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for appointment as agent of the Red Lake band of Chippewas. Mr. Ames is the husband of Mary Clemmer Ames, the well-known writer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning appointed Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, Commissioner to represent the Government of the United States at the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry and Fine Arts, at Vienna, vice Gen. Van Buren, suspended, as heretofore stated; William Simpson Pearson, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Palermo. The following Collectors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: John Brooker, for the Fourth District of Arkansas; William L. Fernald, for the Fourth District of Virginia; Augustus Ford, for the Eighth District of New-York.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:

Currency	$5,447,232
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	28,020,000
Coin	74,153,761
Including coin certificates	26,543,200
Legal tenders outstanding	357,024,855

THE GEORGIA POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster General brought to the attention of the President the subject of appointments of postmasters at Savannah, Athens, Atlanta, and Macon, Ga., which were confirmed by the Senate during the last session of Congress. The President has delayed issuing their commissions, awaiting the result of investigations into the charge that improper influences were used to secure the recommendations on which the nominations were made. There appearing no sufficient reason longer to withhold the commissions, they have been signed, and will be duly delivered.

THE TURF.

Lexington Races—Fine Weather and Good Attendance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—The races to-day were well attended. The track was in fair condition, and the weather fine.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats for all ages; purse, $250. The following is the summary:

McGrath's Jury	1	1
Thomas' War Jig	2	dis.
Reynolds' Clarina	3	2
Brennan's Flight		
Gibson's Hartland	4	3
Harper's Platina	dis.	

Time—1:45, 1:46¼.

In the second heat, after passing the quarter-pole, War Jig fell, causing his rider to fall with great violence, and break his collar-bone and one rib. He will probably recover.

SECOND RACE.—One and a quarter miles, for all ages; purse, $150. The race was won by Richards' Major Macon, followed by Grinstead's Eclair and Reynolds' Elsie, in the same order. Time—2:12¾.

First Day of the Nashville Spring Meeting—Fine Sport.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—This was the first day of the Nashville Spring races. The sport was considered unusually fine, although the track was slow. The weather was propitious, the attendance good, and the pooling lively.

The first race was for the Belmont Stake for three-year olds; mile heats. The following is the summary:

Joe Johnson	3	1	1
Nashville	2	3	2
Fannie Malone	1	4	5
Moselle	5	2	3
Alice Mitchell	4	5	4

Time—1:47; 1:47¾; 1:49¾.

The second race was for the Association Purse of $300; mile heats. The following is the summary:

Quartermaster	2	1	0	1
Frank Hampton	1	2	0	2
Mariposa	3	3	3	
Young Harry	5	4	4	
Doswell	dis.			
Port Leonard	4	dis.		

Time—1:45¾; 1:46¾; 1:46¾; 1:46¾.

The first heat was won by a length; the second by a length and a half; in the third both horses ran locked all around; the fourth was won by a half a length. Both the favorites were beaten.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The German-American Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On page five of this day's TIMES is a reference to the new German-American movement, &c. This concern is nothing else than the fraudulent, fictitious association gotten up by those fellows, "Ehrenberg & Mandl." On the strength of what THE TIMES inadvertently gives authority for by to-day's publication, these scoundrels will set out to victimise unsuspecting Americans. I noticed them coming out of the Mayor's office the other day; they have also been at Gov. Dix trying to press their "bogus" influence in favor of some "rich" Americans for the honorary posts of Commissioners of Emigration. Such bogus and fraudulent recommendations seem to take with unsophisticated natives, and these scoundrels speculate upon the want of knowledge usually found among American circles concerning German politics or affairs. Would it not be well that THE TIMES should warn its numerous readers at once against the imposition practiced by Ehrenberg & Mandl, who represent the "United German-American Society?" There is no such society in fact; no Germans belong to it; they don't want any Germans to become aware of their way of swindling upon the stranger fraudulently set up by Ehrenberg & Mandl, as managers of this bogus concern.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

On Behalf of Female Grecians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe among the General Notes of your Saturday's issue (May 3) a statement credited to Prof. H. B. Wilson, State Superintendent of Instruction in Minnesota, which strikes me as more smart than wise. It is to the effect that a good-looking woman who can teach Greek and Latin cannot be found. Good-looking women never study Greek. If this be so in Minnesota—and the Professor ought to be a judge of the qualifications of the women there—it is a pity. But if meant for the country at large, it is, to my certain knowledge, conspicuously inexact.

I could easily "fill the bill," so far as Greek and Latin are concerned, from quite a number of my own former pupils. Not only did they pursue these studies, but so successfully as frequently to excel their masculine competitors. But were they good-looking? This is a matter in regard to which I consider myself as well qualified to judge as Prof. Wilson, or any other man. I am very confident that several of them would receive a unanimous vote from the Minnesota trustees, and that they are, besides, perfectly well able to teach the State Superintendent both Greek and Latin, if he should happen to be as ignorant of these languages as he seems to be of the linguistic attainments of his fair countrywomen.

VETERAN TEACHER.

Aldermen of the Olden Time.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much gratification your article on "The Action of the Aldermen," in THE TIMES of to-day. Permit me to add that I knew the day in this City when a "Ward Alderman" was bowed to by the boys and girls when they met. And why? Because their parents taught them he was a good man; and the Alderman, bless him, was pleased, and went on with fresh courage to do his duty.

OLD TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

A Park-Goer's Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My wife, as well as her married sister, have been in the habit, for several seasons, of driving out in the Park in their pony phaetons, but from appearances they must soon give up that comfort and enjoyment. Last season and this, a number of females of infamous character have their phaetons, and flaunt through the Park, often driving alongside of my relatives and trying to produce the impression that they are acquainted with them. It results that ladies cannot drive alone in the Park without being continually insulted by well-dressed ruffians.

P. H. F.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Defeat of M. de Rémusat—A Lesson for the Executive.

Paris (April 29) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The defeat of M. de Rémusat has given a lesson to M. Thiers by which, I am persuaded, he will not fail to profit. It will be recollected that M. de Rémusat's candidature was conceived and born in M. Thiers' study at Versailles. The Mayors of Paris, all unfortunately nominees of M. Thiers, paid a merely complimentary visit to him to congratulate him upon the treaty which provided for a speedy evacuation of the territory. On that occasion M. Thiers, not in the least supposing that he was doing any great political act, but simply obeying the courteous and genial tendencies of his nature, said to the Mayors that his old friend of fifty years' standing, M. de Rémusat, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been his partner in the work, and was entitled to a full share of the credit of it. Then and there the Mayors, overrating their influence in Paris, said, "We will bring forward M. de Rémusat as a candidate for the vacant seat on the glorious platform of the 'liberation of the territory.'" M. Thiers, doubtless pleased, and certainly not foreseeing the tremendous consequences, simply did not say No! I quite acquit him of having countenanced an "official candidature" in the sense in which that expression was understood under the Empire. He forgot at the moment that the Mayors were not the representatives of Paris, but his own officials. He acquiesced in what seemed a pleasant arrangement, and did not anticipate the great difficulty which ensued. But when once M. de Rémusat's candidature was launched, the Government committed itself to it to an extent which it must now bitterly regret. The intelligent Paris electors would not swallow a proclamation in favor of the "integrity of universal suffrage," which was interpreted by the Carnot Committee as meaning universal suffrage as at present existing, and by the Allon Committee as universal suffrage cut down on the pattern of May 31. They went in for the "absolute and true" integrity of universal suffrage underlined in the address of M. Barodet. M. Barodet, patronized by M. Gambetta, has beaten hollow "principalities and powers" by the enormous majority of 45,000 at the greatest poll ever taken in Paris. The poor Lyons schoolmaster, representing municipal franchises, has crushed pure Thierists, Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Moderate Republicans.

What's to be done? Of what avail is it for "respectability" to say that somehow or other universal suffrage, which no one in France dares openly to deny, must be manipulated in such a way as to produce conservative results? It will never be known how many Communists were shot by the Versailles troops, who, after two months of an unavailing siege, were let into Paris through a breach at Auteuil by the famous and greatly rewarded Ducatel. A great many leaders have been shot at Satory. The Versailles courts-martial have imprisoned or transported at least 30,000. But Paris will not vote for Versailles. When M. Vautrain was returned against M. Victor Hugo, terror prevented many thousands from going to the poll. Now that M. Thiers—and I say it to his credit—allows people to vote without fear, the real opinion of the city, notwithstanding the state of siege, comes out unmistakably. Never on any occasion did so many people vote in Paris as on Sunday. The notion that abstentionists were lazy Conservatives is completely negatived by the result of the poll. 180,000 votes for M. Barodet is a figure which the Government cannot trifle with, more especially when it is backed up by a corresponding voice from Marseilles and Bordeaux, besides every other province (save Morbihan) that chance has appealed to, and to be followed on May 11, by Lyons. Can any one think it rational, even if possible, to put down by the sword such an expression of public opinion as this? Colonel Stoffel, the *soi disant* single representative of the Party of Order, the hybrid product of a coalition between the Bonapartist and Legitimist Parties the protégé at once of Paul de Cassagnac and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, got 26,000 votes, and even this ridiculously small number in regard to the efforts made to patronize him, was made up by certain royalist and clerical sections in the Faubourg St. Germain, where his partisans, by force of talking to each other, fancied they were strong. Of what avail can it be that this colonel, a grumbler and a "lawyer," whose reputation rests upon criticisms of his Government when he was a military attaché at Berlin, brags of himself as a "soldier—nothing but a soldier—and a man prepared to act as a soldier!" France is not so low as to be the prey of the first military man who may be daring enough to try an adventure. Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat succeeded in 1851 because he had acquired a fraudulent popularity. Happily for France, there is now no military man whose name has any hold upon the masses; and Col. Stoffel, whose defense of the plateau of Avron was a signal failure, cuts a poor figure when he presumes to use language, the taste of which would be questionable even in the mouth of a conquering general. However, he is defeated, and with him the whole (avowed) Royalist Party in Paris. The bulk of the vanquished Rémusatists are probably Orleanists, but a large proportion of them are sincere Republicans, who thought with MM. Grévy, Arago, Carnot, Henry Martin, Cernuschi, &c., that it was not politic to provoke the majority of the Assembly.

The final returns of the provincial elections confirm my impression that six out of the seven seats would be gained by Advanced Republicans. Except in the Nièvre, where Dr. Turigny, a Gambettist, defeated the anti-Republican candidate by only about 1,500 votes, the majorities were everywhere enormous, in many cases in the proportion of three to one. At Marseilles, the vacancy caused by the death of M. Hereis, a Right Centre member, is filled by the Radical member of the Paris municipality, M. Lockroy, who polled 59,411 votes, against 25,269 given to M. Passy, who—Orleanism not being avowable in the Bouches du Rhône—called himself a Moderate Republican. In the Gironde (Bordeaux capital,) M. Jonrau, a "rural," is succeeded by a thorough Republican, M. Dupouy, elected by 73,655 votes, against 37,694, given to a reactionary candidate. Jura returned M. Gagneur, a dissolutionist patronized by M. Grévy, by 35,469 against 14,686. In the Corrèze, the pure Thierist, known as the author of the famous proposition Rivet, is succeeded by a Radical Republican, M. Louis Latrade, elected by 38,297 votes, against 19,453 given to M. Brunet, President of a Correctional Tribunal in Paris. In the Marne, (capital Rheims,) a "rural," M. Fiye Sainte Marie, who some months ago resigned, is replaced by a Radical Republican, M. Alphonse Picart, who polls 41,226 votes, against 28,082 scored by Gen. Boissonnet, a "Stoffelist." The general result of Sunday's poll shows 720,000 Republican electors, fully a tenth part of the effective constituency of France, voting for the dissolution of the Assembly against a miserable opposition of 12,000.

No wonder, under these circumstances, the semi-official journals, the *Bien Public* and *Soir*, should say to-night that M. Thiers demands time for "calm reflection" upon a "new situation." Of one thing you may be thoroughly persuaded, that he does not dream of resignation. He will nerve himself to deal with the changed aspect of affairs in some practical manner when the Assembly meets, on May 19, and he can never be mad enough to cast in his lot with the desperate usurping Assembly against the manifest voice of the country. The elections of May 11 will conclusively prove the inanity of the supposition that the provinces were likely to be frightened by M. Barodet's election for Paris. Twelve Republican recruits, to whom M. Thiers may, if he pleases, add four others within a fortnight by decreeing elections to fill up the most recent vacancies, may suffice to decide a division on a vote of confidence, if M. Thiers decides to put on a bold face. His old humdrum, *bascule* policy will not do, and the hints that he is "reflecting" can only mean that he is about to change it. That he will let universal suffrage alone he has pretty well promised to the Moderate Left; and I shall be greatly mistaken if he does not see the necessity of giving up his cherished idea of a Second Chamber until after a dissolution.

Nixon's Case—Another Stay Sought.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Counsel for Nixon, condemned to be hanged in New-York on Friday, was before Judge Miller, at Hudson, for a stay of proceedings, but failing, he came to this city and made his application this afternoon to Judge Grover in Chambers. No decision or action will, however, be rendered or taken to-night.

Personal.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; Lieut. Commander L. S. W. Terry, United States Navy; Capt. Seth Doane, of San Francisco; Gen. H. S. Lansing, of Buffalo; Hon. John C. Pratt, and Hon. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Illinois; Gen. John McArthur, Postmaster of Chicago; Judge John Lynch, of New-Orleans; Hon. J. W. Boster, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. S. L. Smith, of Michigan, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Hon. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse; Hon. A. Gaither, of Cincinnati, and A. Wing, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Senator Conkling, of New-York; Hon. Thos. W. Olcott, of Albany; Hon. John F. Smyth, Postmaster of Albany, and Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, are staying at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Army, has returned to the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, is also at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele, of Fort Montgomery, and Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., are registered at the St. James Hotel.

Col. T. T. Hutchins, of Baltimore, and Hon. C. C. Thurman, of Chicago, are at the St. George Hotel.

Judge Robert Cochrane, of Westchester County, and Gen. Sprague, United States Army, have arrived at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. M. A. Reno, Gen. H. B. Clitz, and Major W. McFarland, United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Senator Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, and Rev. W. H. Benjamin, of Irvington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. George S. Thomas, of New-Orleans, is stopping at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Lucius Robinson is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. C. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.—Printing cloths are quiet, with small business on a basis of 6⅝c. for extra 64s.

WHILE PASTOR OF THE CANTON CHURCH, New-Jersey, some years ago, I temporarily lost my voice, and was, in consequence, unable to preach for nearly a year. Last Spring I began to have all the symptoms of losing it again. I labored with great difficulty, fearing each time I preached would be the last. In July I commenced using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, at the same time rubbing my throat and chest freely with the Liniment. I gargled my throat daily, according to the directions given in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, at the same time taking the Expectorant regularly. Feeling very much better I discontinued the use of the Gargle and the Liniment, but still kept on with the Expectorant. This Winter I have been more exposed, and preach oftener than for many years past, and yet my voice seems to be growing stronger, and were it not for the requirements of my calling I firmly believe a permanent cure would be effected by the Expectorant. At all events, the good it has done, and is doing me, makes me anxious to recommend it to all who are suffering from Throat or Lung Complaints.—*Rev. W. Pike, Lakeville, Washington County, N. Y.—Exchange.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

Full Report of the DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The FARMERS' CONVENTION in this City.

LATEST FROM VIENNA.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE INDIANS.

Gen. SHERMAN ON BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES—A Résumé of the Manufacturing News of the United States.

Essay on BUTTER-MAKING, by Hon. F. D. Douglass, of Vermont.

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MARRIED.

BELL—STOWELL.—At the American Legation, Paris, April 16, Dr. JAMES DIAS BELL, of Boston, to Miss CARA LOUISE STOWELL, daughter of William H. Stowell, Esq., of San Francisco.

CANFIELD—AGNEW.—At Yonkers, Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., by Rev. Eugene L. Fay, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Franklin, N. Y., WILLIAM A. CANFIELD to EMMA AGNEW, of Yonkers.

DIED.

BURK.—In this City, Tuesday, May 13, EDWARD VINCENT BURK, in his 33d year, of pneumonia. Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Kane Lodge No. 454 F. and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 R. A. M., Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 23 K. T., members of Company G, and the Veteran Association Seventy-first Regiment National Guard, and members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERS.—May 13, LYDIA P. TITUS, wife of D. B. F. Bowers, in the 70th year of her age. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, May 12, 1873, suddenly, of heart disease, OBADIAH COOPER, in the 72d year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church, Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

CARTWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, in the 43d year of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3½ P. M., on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of his father, D. G. Cartwright, No. 486 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DELAMATER.—In Brooklyn, 13th May, suddenly, MARY, wife of Benjamin W. Delamater. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

DUNHAM.—In Brooklyn, May 13, Mrs. EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, relict of the late Henry B. Dunham, aged 87 years. Her remains will be conveyed to Staten Island for interment.

ELY.—At Roslyn, Long Island on Sunday, May 11, Rev. SAMUEL R. ELY, D. D., in the 70th year of his age. The relatives, friends, and the synod of Long Island are invited to attend the funeral, at the Roslyn Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, May 15, at 1 P. M. Train leaves the Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunter's Point, at 10 A. M.; returning, leaves Roslyn at 4:25 P. M.

FRASER.—On Monday, May 12, MARIA FRASER, in the 73d year of her age. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 15th, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. W. Hoyt, in Fairview-av., Jersey City Heights, (late Bergen.) Take Montecello-avenue cars from Desbrosses and Cortlandt-street Ferries and get out at Fairview-av.

HOLLY.—On Sunday, May 11, at Stamford, Conn., PHEBE, widow of D. F. Holly, in the 82d year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Wednesday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

GLEASON.—In Hartford, Conn., May 7, ELIOT GLEASON, in the 27th year of his age.

GILES.—On Tuesday morning, May 13, ANNE JANE, widow of the late Richard Giles, Esq., of Coote Hill, County Cavan, Ireland. Services at the residence of her son, Wm. M. Giles, East Chester, Westchester County, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M. Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Vernon.

HART.—On the 10th inst., at her residence, Riverside, Conn., Mrs. HANNAH HART, widow of the late Nathaniel C. Hart, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at Mianus M. E. Church, Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HUBBELL.—At Bridgeport, Conn., May 12, Hon. C. B. HUBBELL, in the 84th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, May 15, at 3 P. M.

LEVER.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, Tuesday, May 13, GEORGE C. LEVER, in the 71st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONTAGUE.—On Tuesday, May 13, in Greenpoint, FRANCES ADELINE, wife of Geo. B. Montague. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGREGOR.—At No. 220 West 21st-st., on Monday, May 12, JOHN C. McGREGOR, in the 57th year of his age.

☞ Crieff and Glasgow papers, Scotland, please copy.

McCARTIN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, May 11, JAS. M. McCARTIN, in the 44th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family, also Livingston Lodge, F. and A. M., and Union Chapter, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 478 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, Wednesday May 14, at 2 P. M.

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, 11th inst., at his residence in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., after a lingering illness, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PIERIS.—On Tuesday morning, FRANKY, son of George and Anna Pieris. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 17, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11 A. M.
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UNITARIAN CONFERENCE MEETING.—The New-York and Harlem River Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches meets TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) 14th inst., in the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., from 9 to 1 and 2 to 4 o'clock. The afternoon session will be opened with an essay by Rev. OSCAR CLUTE, of Newark, to be followed by a discussion. The Unitarian congregation of this City and neighborhood are cordially invited to attend.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, May 13.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for May 14: Nos. 106, 82, 121, 51, 75, 85, 95, 74.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—75, Lamb vs. Brig Sarah Harris; 166, New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. Steam-tug General Sigel; 45, St. Nichols vs. Ship Horatio; 164, Stevens vs. Caldwell et al.; 105, Chambers et al. vs. Schooner J. Holway; 108, Johnson vs. Eaton et al.; 175, Hawkins vs. Schooner Alaska.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2655, Shepherd vs. Johnson et al.; 626, New-York City Street Works vs. Howell; 2343, The Stow Pavement Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 650, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 422, White et al. vs. Fuller; 674, Van Dyke vs. Pingor et al.; 1304, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.; 210½, Poillon vs. Lailing; 428, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2134, Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2490, Black vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1066, Bradley, Executor vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1666½, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 463½, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 656, Moody et al. vs. Pell; 632, McHorg vs. Phillips et al.; 799, Williston vs. Kennedy; 808, Cline vs. Ogden et al.; 1044, Holladay vs. Williams; 2356, Koehler vs. McKibbon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady, —, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—136, Knapp vs. Leravnsky; 140, Union National Bank vs. Kuppen; 154, Auganried vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 161, Kiersted et al. vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; 164, Nolan vs. The Bank of New-York Banking Association; 165, Newton vs. Wiard; 166, Krow vs. Levy; 168, Phillipi vs. Wolff; 169, Sargent vs. Pass; 171, Chamberlain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 172, Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.; 173, Gray et al. vs. The New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company et al.; 174, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 175, Ploedtell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 176, Kuhn vs. Brown et al.; 60, The Manhattan Brass and Manufacturing Company vs. Thompson; 177, Christie vs. Casper; 178, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 179, Connelly vs. Hamil; 180, Milband et al. vs. Thorn et al.; 181, Taylor vs. Guest; 182, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 183, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 184, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 185, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Issues of law and fact.—209, Maus vs. The Missouri and Kansas and Texas Railway Company; 231, Stevenson vs. Allen et al.; 232, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Smith; 241, Davison vs. McCabe et al.; 245½, Montogat vs. Haws; 245¾, Same vs. Same; 246¼, Schaffertvs. Schuman; 247, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railway Company; 198, Jackson et al. vs. Bertine et al.; 248, Berry, Executor, vs. Cambreling et al., Executors; 251, Neill vs. Farrell et al.; 252, Martin vs. Hibert et al.; 254, Roberts vs. Keech et al.; 255, Wheeler vs. Friedenheit et al.; 256, Valentine vs. Friedenheit et al.; 258½, Beach vs. Colles; 259, Chandler vs. Paine et al.; 257, Weeks vs. Simonds; 214, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel et al.; 260, Goodyear vs. Goodyear; 261, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 262, Cannie vs. Peterson; 263, Platt, Receiver, vs. Raynor; 264½, Home Insurance Company vs. Watson; 265, Overbiser vs. Tupper et al.; 266, Kucks vs. Whitaker; 267, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix; 268, Wheeler vs. Valentine; 269, Balke vs. Klebrech et al.; 271, Churchill vs. Kirwin et al.; 272, Koehler vs. Brendiger.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—46, Gawtry vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 50, Soper vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 59, Colleudar et al. vs. Phelan et al.; 94, Auten vs. Auten; 97, The People, ex rel Wetzlar vs. Green; 107, The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed; 112, Kingsland vs. Green; 115, —— vs. ——; 147, Pollock et al. vs. Miller et al.; 153, Lynch vs. McClellan; 181, Soper vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 182, Gawtry vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; 217, Sherman vs. Sibley et al.; 218, Yelverton vs. Sheperd et al.; 228, Walker vs. Dieker; 231, Same vs. Same; 253, Guile vs. Guile; 254, Same vs. Same; 256, Building Material Company vs. Throckmorton; 260, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 266, Soper vs. New-England Mutual Insurance Company; 282, Sanford vs. White; 285, In the matter of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company; 286, Wilcox Silver-plate Company vs. Green; 289, Barnard vs. Campbell; 294, Knapp vs. Lesnsky; 295, Bowman vs. Barger; 298, Conklin vs. Seymour. Call No. 300, Garrison vs. Fiumann.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—543, Collins et al. vs. Burnes et al.; 2185, Fernandes vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 1301, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2155, Garbrecht vs. Dodd; 1393, Amory vs. Amory; 1394, Same vs. Same; 1917, Spangenmacher vs. Bernet; 2221, Carleton vs. Ferguson; 2245, The Congregation of Shaer Hashmoin; 2541½, Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2543, Same vs. Same; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2133, Biggs et al. vs. McCool; 2077, Dailey et al. vs. Curry; 2159, Coulter vs. Ferguson et al.; 479, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 2191, King et al. vs. Hennessey et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1628, White vs. Mealls et al.; 1880, Gude vs. Marx et al.; 1962, Bartels vs. Krueken; 1672, Mittnacht vs. Van Colt; 1800, Bedford vs. Guillemont; 328, Hopkins vs. Buckley; 1930, Jones vs. Ross; 2034, Benner et al. vs. Baldwin; 1836, Ackerman vs. Jones; 1658, Boylan vs. Cook; 1748, Sharpe vs. Bycsman, Jr.; 1752, Oulif et al. vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 1758, Hudson vs. Smith et al.; 1766, Herzog vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1806, Reet vs. Gaynor.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, Ch. J.—Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—9, Quincey vs. Young; 122, Wells vs. Kyle; 34, More vs. Rand et al.; 31, Wilson et al. vs. O'Day; 22, Zuns vs. Howland et al.; 20, Spear vs. Flandin; 22, Bank of North America vs. Bank of Commonwealth; 39, Kling vs. Disch; 43, Sheehan vs. Edgar, Jr., et al.; 83, McGraw vs. Godfrey; 84, Morrison et al. vs. Brand; 85, Ruff et al. vs. Rinaldo; 99, Bliss vs. Gardner; 126, Deifgamere vs. Smith; 127, Hiler vs. Hetterech; 132, Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association vs. Hyler et al.; 135, First New-York Co-operative Shoe Manufacturing Association vs. Hennessey; 138, Friedman vs. Fyneilte; 139, McComb vs. Goldman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—866, Kreyniberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3219, Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2002, Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.; 108, The Royal Insurance Company vs. Noble; 1649, Ludlow vs. Boyce; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 1625, Condit vs. Warren; 290, Read vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3213, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.; 2101, Goodman vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; 644, Aulman vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 845, Same vs. Same; 612, Leeten vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2088, Freedman vs. Fink; 2090, McCann vs. Carr; 2522, Arent vs. Meyer; —, Blair vs. King; 2071, Saal vs. McCloud; 1564½, Rowland vs. Waltham; 2462, Moore vs. Spencer; 1754, Newman vs. Heinze; 1755, Same vs. Same; 1940, Nolan vs. Hayes; 1860, Volkenning vs. Browne; 1870, Doelliner vs. Jardine; 2136, Cramer vs. Rosenberg; 2052, Levi vs. Cary; 2099, Schier vs. Lehmann; 2016, Bruhn vs. Aschenbrandt; 2179, Kirchner vs. Donnelly; 1996, Sullivan vs. Sullivan; 1966, Stein vs. Johnston; 2230, Freyser vs. Finn; 1798, Vache vs. Heilman; 1802, Jacobowsky vs. Micheling; 2176, Koehler vs. Mayer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2415, Boll vs. Hernstein; 2185, Unger vs. Reichenbach; 2222, Smith vs. Olney; 2062, Wolfram vs. [illegible]; 2150, Blancke vs. Browne; 1785½, [illegible] Thompson vs. Sheehan; 2153, Kurcz [illegible] vs. Fleisch [illegible]; 2129, Hamilton vs. Simon; 2225, Russell vs. Donnelly; 2227, Alaoerg vs. Suffern; 2229, Smith vs. Olney; 2231, Williams vs. Lowther; 2232, McGuire vs. Fitzgerald; 2235, Westheimer vs. Greenbaum; 2237, Kennedy vs. Bauvelt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—569, McRichard vs. Strauss; 2121, Ribon vs. Cohen; 1267, Holsworth vs. Low; 1176, Glatz vs. Veit; 1997, Grossman vs. Gambrmer; 2160, Claflin vs. Pike; 270, Duffy vs. Jennings; 2123, Wallace vs. Keenan; 2128, Naah vs. Freeze; 2189, Murphy vs. Smith; 2164, Emberson vs. Wise; 2170, McTurk vs. Fergusen; 2172, McDonough vs. Douty; 2471, Weigler vs. Flock; 1496, Hart vs. Russell; 2504, Corcoran vs. Knoeppel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—William J. Sharkey, homicide; Henry Black and Edward Hays, burglary; Ann McGuiness, (two cases,) receiving of stolen goods.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Davis, J.—James Lawler, homicide; Edward Kerrigan, homicide; Patrick Leavy, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 13.

By Judge Fancher.

Mander vs. Mander; petition granted.

Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; motion for leave to put in supplemental answer granted.

Stuyvesant vs. Hanrahon; motion granted.

Lockup vs. Collins et al.; motion to set aside order of publication is denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Oehler vs. Oehler; report confirmed; judgment declaring null and void marriage between the parties, and awarding custody of infant child to plaintiff, with costs.

Combs et al. vs. Combs; the precept is set aside, and the defendant is released from imprisonment under the same. See memorandum.

Lancaster Insurance Company vs. Howe; I think the injunction should continue until the trial.

By Judge Barrett.

Gunther vs. Keilbach et al.; the amendments are not marked allowed or disallowed, as required by the rules of this court. Settlement dismissed.

Renfield vs. James et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

By Judge Curtis.

Cook et al. vs. Starkweather; motion to amend case as settled allowed.

Slade et al. vs. Wright; motion granted. Order settled on one day's notice.

Lineham vs. Mead; order settled.

Lee vs. Bernheimer; order of reference.

Armstrong vs. Monson et al.; order of reference.

Moores vs. Ogden; order vacating injunction.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Caines vs. Platt; case settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 13.—The following decisions of the Court of Appeals were handed down this morning:

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Higbie vs. The Guardian Mutual Insurance Company; Waffle vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; Arend vs. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—McGoldrick vs. Willetts.

Orders affirmed, with costs—Beach vs. Reynolds; The People ex rel. Mundy vs. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works; In the matter of Wilder, Mange & Mount vs. Fowler.

Appeal dismissed, with costs—Thompson vs. Craig.

Motion denied, without costs—Long vs. Western Railroad Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

This Court has appointed as examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar the following-named gentlemen: Joseph H. Choate, William F. Shephard, and A. G. Rice; Committee on Character, Henry H. Anderson, William C. Traphagan, and Henry Alker.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS THIS day, at BINNS' new millinery, opposite Stewart's. Real Lace Bonnets; ladies' Hats, $10, worth $15; Mourning Bonnets. BINNS' elegant new millinery rooms, No. 779 Broadway. Avoid mistake.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately: professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, and general house-workers; all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, coachmen, waiters, grooms, useful men.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD GERman, French, American, and Irish help, for any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, will be found a superior class of German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, willing Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 200 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant young woman; very capable, neat and active, with unexceptionable City reference; no objection to go in the country; willing to assist in other light duties; private family only. Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good reference, and is of good appearance; no objection to the country. Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A girl who can give excellent references regarding character, capabilities, &c., and who has no objection to the country, where she can act as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen until suited at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; would assist with washing and ironing; thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN THE COUNtry or City, by a chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, in the City or any part of the country; she can give excellent references, and would do plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can give good references from her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer months. Call for two days at No. 233 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference from the last place. Apply at No. 131 West 11th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or sewing; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can give the highest reference from the best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a good American family; would like to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 400 West 17th-st., corner 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT woman of thirty; very capable, neat, tidy; the very best testimonials from the best families in the City, or will assist in any work in the house except washing; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman of respectability, as chamber-maid, or to assist with the washing, or would take care of children; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 397 7th-av., rear house.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing, or to take care of children, in the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 354 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish young woman and waitress, or waitress alone; is neat and obliging; can give best testimonials. Apply at No. 242 East 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 349 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and seamstress or fine washing, or wait on an invalid lady; first-class City reference. Call at No. 206 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 390 7th-av., near 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 216 West 30th-st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chamber maid and waitress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 103 East 41st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 219 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work alone; can give good City reference. Call after 9, at No. 563 3d-av., near 37th-st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGlish young woman and waitress, or waitress alone; is neat and obliging; can give best testimonials. Apply at No. 242 East 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Scotch person as chamber-maid and to assist otherwise, or as chamber-maid and laundress. Call at No. 5 East 39th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat young people, sisters; one is an excellent family cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them; in City or country; will give best recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS,

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two very respectable young women together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; they are both fully competent, and have each a fourteen months' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable woman in a private family; has one year's City reference; understands cooking in all its various branches; is willing and obliging; is also a good laundress; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHing.—By a respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing; understands meats, soups, game, pastries, and is also an excellent baker; City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very neat, tidy young woman; City recommendations; makes excellent bread, biscuit, corn-bread, muffins, &c., also excellent pastry; will go in the country with a family expecting to return. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as cook; understands plain cooking well, and is a good bread baker; would help with washing and ironing in a small family; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 322 8th-av., in the store.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, or Assist in Washing.—By a neat, tidy, and highly recommended young woman as being a very good plain cook, good washer and ironer, sober, honest, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING, AN EXperienced family cook, who can do any kind of nice cooking; good bread and cake baker; City references; age, thirty-five; wages, $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in coarse washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; one who understands the business; or would go as regular laundress; reference given from a family where she lived seven years; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 16 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy young woman; three and a half years' City recommendations; makes excellent bread, biscuits, corn-bread, muffins, &c., also excellent pastry; will go in the country with a family expecting to return. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, Nos. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls in a private family; one as cook, understands her business perfectly; the other as chamber-maid and good plain sewer; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 322 East 26th-st., second story, front room.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY cook; English, French, and American cooking; fine bread and pastry baker; City or country; good City references; wages $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 33d-st.

COOK—GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MARried couple, just landed from England, woman as cook, man as groom and will make himself useful; reference if required. Apply to S. W., No. 494 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ECONOMical woman as cook in a private family, or would take care of house in the absence of a family; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, poultry, and serving dinner in any style; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 20 Jane-st., between Greenwich and 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do light house-work; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front rooms.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A VERY superior cook, who can make all kinds of desserts, soups, &c., and is a first-class bread and cake maker; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTestant cook who understands the care of milk and butter, and who is an excellent bread and cake maker, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two efficient and trustworthy servants, in the country; one as first-class cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Competent in both lines of work; satisfactory City reference; age under thirty; wages $18 or $17. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK—COARSE WASHING, ALL BUT THE starched clothes.—By a superior family cook and good bread-baker; age under forty; wages $20; City reference to last employer. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY excellent woman, who is a first-class cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly; is neat in her kitchen, willing, and agreeable; City or country. Call at Jacquin's office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK; IS COMPEtent to do all kinds of fancy cooking, soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; has the highest reference from the best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do house-work, in the City, where she can have her son, a good boy of ten years, with her. Call at No. 59 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, sober, honest, and industrious Scotch cook, with a really good family up town; three years' reference from last employer. Inquire at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or the general work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook and laundress, and daughter waitress, in small private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AMerican woman; she is a first-class cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, very nice side-dishes; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 226 West 17th-st.; City preferred.

COOK.—UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANçaise désire se placer dans une famille privée; elle connait sa métier au fond; et a de bon renseignement. S'adresser No. 58½ West 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address No. 526 9th-av., near 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 37 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., present employer's.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all kinds constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class waitress: the best of City reference from their present employers. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; neat in her kitchen, and understands the duties of a cook thoroughly, and taking charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands all kinds of game, meats, and pastry; will assist with washing in private family. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD PROTESTANT woman to cook; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK WHO thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French, English, and American cooking; six years' excellent City references from last place. Call at No. 224 East 34th-st., second floor, front.

COOK—AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 322 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as cook; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 127 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FAMILY ABOUT leaving the City, for their cook and waiter; both English and Protestant, and are highly recommended in every respect. Can be seen at No. 39 West 54th-st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A COOK, washer, and ironer; she is an excellent bread maker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 258 10th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN a private family, as good cook; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY who can furnish good references, in a Protestant family, as companion or seamstress. Inquire or call at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-maker desires a few engagements by the day or week; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 255 West 27th-st., first floor.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a respectable German girl; is willing and obliging, and is every way competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WELL-EDUcated widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or in a hotel. Call or address No. 156 Eldridge-st., basement.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN WOman as housekeeper for one or two houses. Inquire at No. 13 Stanton-st., rear house, Room No. 11.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman not long in this country; would like to have a home in a gentleman's family; would make herself generally useful; is a little lame, and would go for small wages. Apply at No. 432 West 40th-st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WILLING Protestant girl to do general house-work or cook, wash, and iron in a small family; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, NEAT, competent woman, with two years' reference, in a good private family; no objections to the country; can take care of milk and make butter. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl to do house-work in a private family in the City; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl; good plain cook; can wash and do up linens beautifully; is a very good bread maker; has good City references. No. 621 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. Call at No. 464 West 26th-st., near 10th-av.

IRONER, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS ironer in a country hotel; also, in the same house, a place for her nephew, a boy of eighteen years of age who is lately landed, but quite smart; will make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; very genteel, presentable, and young; undoubted City reference; wages $20. Apply to-day, between 11 and 1, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; good hair-dresser and dressmaker; very genteel, presentable, and young; undoubted City references; wages, $20. Apply to-day, 1 to 3, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR GERman girl as lady's maid; is a beautiful hair-dresser, and an experienced dress and cloak-maker; has five years' experience; City or country; wages $20; speaks English. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Bureau.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A WELL-EDUcated maid and seamstress, who has had experience in traveling, in a first-class family, or to take entire care of children and their wardrobe and instruct them in the German language; City reference. Address or call on Miss M. K., No. 79 Henry-st.

LADY'S MAID, OR NURSE TO GROWing Children.—By a very competent French girl; is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit and dress hair; has served her apprenticeship in Paris; can furnish best City references. Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman to travel with a lady; is competent to fill any situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 Clinton-place, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for two days, third floor, front room.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl, as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call for two days, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at No. 505 6th-av., first floor, in the hair-dresser's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines and dresses hair; City or country. Apply at No. 55 West 17th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble educated young person, to go to Europe with a family; is handy at anything, and willing to make herself useful. Call at 111 Avenue A, corner 7th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Is capable of assisting a lady in housekeeping; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 East 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very neat, tidy young woman, who will give first-class City references; thoroughly understands her duties; is an excellent fluter, polisher, &c.; will be useful in a family if desired; City preferred. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY, A superior laundress, who is thorough in all the branches of laundry work; reference to a first-class family in the City; age under thirty; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS laundress; excellent washer and ironer, and fluter; also, a lad eighteen years old, lately landed, to make himself generally useful; excellent references; City or country; no objection to a hotel. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference; thoroughly competent. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, puffing, and all kinds fine work in the neatest manner; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 450 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as nurse and seamstress for growing children; can cut and fit and understands machine-work; or would wait on a lady and take charge of the house-linen and assist with the housekeeping; first-class City reference. Call in the bookstore, No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor front.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended as being an experienced nurse for young or growing children; honest, kind, obliging, and reliable; will do chamber-work or sewing, or make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy Protestant girl; will endeavor to be useful in any capacity where her services may be required; is kind, careful, and very fond of children; will give best City reference from former employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—Experienced and competent in these duties; young and pleasant; has five years' City reference to one family; wages $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a most faithful Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; perfectly competent to take entire charge; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 103 East 59th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class German young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and fully capable of taking care of an infant or growing children; very best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, sixteen years of age, to take care of children and make herself useful; she is a nice, clean, tidy girl, and a good worker; has good references. Apply at Jacquin's, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation as infant's nurse for a Protestant woman, in every way thoroughly competent and trustworthy; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 671 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse, or would care grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is a good, plain sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; understands the care of children perfectly; City or country; can give satisfactory reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very highly-recommended French girl, whose last employer is about going to Europe; is very neat and active, and would make a good and faithful servant. Inquire at Odell's, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a private family; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 334 East 20th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth, and do plain sewing; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 35 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANTS' NURSE, WITH the best of references; has good experience in children of all ages. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do sewing, or would assist in chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 83 3d st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid, and assist in washing; the best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., top floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to country. Address M. D., Box No. 86 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, to take charge of a baby; capable of taking charge from birth. Apply at No. 139 East 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO DO MACHINE SEWing and to be useful to a lady or young ladies; would take charge of a house, or travel, or sew by the day; has a sewing-machine. Call on or address H. K., No. 510 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; would take charge of growing children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employers, No. 50 East 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY BREAKing up housekeeping for a Protestant seamstress and chamber-maid; she can operate on the machine; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 52 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; has a knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 25th and 27th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; would do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit; good operator. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 446 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and do light chamber-work; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; is an experienced chamber-maid; will take chamber-work and waiting; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who can dress salads, polish glass and silver, carve, and serve at large companies; has superior City reference from some of the first families. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, tidy German girl; is a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; understands perfectly her business; is very highly recommended. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as waitress or chamber-maid; competent for either situation; can give best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 33 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GENteel girl, thoroughly understands the duties as waitress; able to take a man's place in all respects; has four years' references from the best family in the City. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITress for a first-class private family; has the best of testimonials for efficiency and character; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY BRIGHT, ACtive, and neat English Protestant girl and superior waitress, in a first-class private family. Inquire at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman on the 1st of June as thorough waitress in the country. Can be seen for one week at No. 590 3d-av., two stairs up, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant person as waitress in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., china-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; can give three years' City reference from last place; is entirely capable. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's, or families' washing. Apply at No. 150 East 42d-st., near Lexington-av., second floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING—PUFFING and fluting neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in style; a good woman to work at any kind. Address Mrs. Rourke, No. 627 West 46th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

BAR-TENDER OR HOTEL PORTER.—By a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will go in City or country; best recommendation for honesty, sobriety, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A CAPAble Protestant man; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful City driver; best of City reference for sobriety and honesty, and is not fond of changing; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman; American born, is perfectly steady, honest, sober, and an excellent driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has had twenty years' experience with horses, and nearly three years in my employ. Apply for two days to W. Drennen, No. 619 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German; single; City or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. R. M., Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, single; City or country; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; has had ten years' experience in this City; best of City references. Call or address L. F. M., Box No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT coachman; single, sober, and honest; long experience in the care and treatment of horses and City driving; eight years' reference to late and former employers. Address C. H., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR WAITER and Footman.—By an Englishman, aged thirty years; is an experienced driver and good groom; can also act as footman, and is a very good waiter; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A young man, aged twenty-three years, who is an excellent driver and good groom; also can do all kinds of plain gardening, mow lawns, milking, &c.; good recommendation. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO perfectly understands his business; has lived in this City, in that capacity with the most respectable families for years; satisfactory reference from last and former employers. Call or address J. B., No. 2 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A COLored man, who understands perfectly the proper care of horses and harness; is a perfectly safe and careful driver; has five years' City references from present employer, whom he just leaves. Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT man of large experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; a thorough groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at Dr. Lockhard's, No. 124 East 13th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant man, who is a very careful driver; also a first-rate groom; will go in City or country; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant man; a first-class groom and careful driver; is honest, sober, and willing; the best City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 26 East 38th-st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, with several years' experience in the business; first-class groom and careful City driver; strictly temperate and obliging, as his reference can certify. Address D. R., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class middle-aged man not afraid to work; undoubted Brooklyn and New-York City references as to honesty, temperance, and thorough competency. Address Coachman, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—UNDERstands both City and country driving; is a first-class gardener; has unexceptionable reference for both positions from his late employer. Address R. N., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, STRICTly temperate; two years and eight months' reference from late employer; understands his duties; City or country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 40 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom; long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address R R., No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single Scotchman, as coachman in a private family; has the very best of City references. Call or address J. R., No. 137 East 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; UNderstands the care of horses; good driver; well acquainted with the City; good City reference. Address J. M., No. 132 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman, who is a very respectable young man; will milk and assist in gardening. Address T. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, TRUSTWORthy, and competent man, as coachman; best City reference from last employer. Call or address O. M., No. 393 4th-av., in stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man; City or country; is willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address M. L., No. 37 West 55th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS first-class coachman in a private family; ten years' best City reference from last place. Call on or address H. G., No. 30 West 44th-st., Mr. McCarty's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man; no incumbrance; can procure unexceptionable City references. Call or address W. M., No. 29 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single man, with good reference. Call or address R. G., No. 8 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single man, with good reference. Call or address R. G., No. 8 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; City or country. Address J. M., No. 127 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF large experience, and sixteen years' first-class reference. Apply at No. 103 West 30th-st.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman man and wife; can do all kinds of farm-work, mowing, plowing, fencing, working machines, milking, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work, dairy-work, and butter-making; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, pleasure-grounds; is sober and obliging; best City reference. Call or address Thoughbon, seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, vegetables, pleasure-grounds, fruit; is sober and obliging; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; will be found sober and obliging; best of City references. Address J. K., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands laying out grounds, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address F. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as groom or coachman, with good reference. Call or address J. E., No. 135 West 28th-st.

PORTER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIous young man, having first-class reference, as light porter or night watchman. Address F. H., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY young man, (German,) on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver, plain gardener, and milker; would do the general work about a place; willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD FAMILY FRENCH waiterman, who can give excellent references regarding character, capabilities, &c.; has no objection to the country; is a smart and active young man, and is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WAITer, with good reference, and well understands the service for a private family, as waiter, footman, or second in a first-class family; can give first-class reference from the City; wages $25. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged man in a respectable private family; understands his business; best of City references; four years in his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 41 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—EFFICIENT AS A MAN; has lived with the best families in New-York; is nice-looking, active, and trustworthy; City or country; wages $16. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS EVENING!!
S. P. AVERY'S AUCTION
OF
COSTLY PAINTINGS,
AT THE
Somerville Art Gallery,
NO. 82 5TH-AV.

Please attend early, as the sale begins with fine works.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructures, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Chief of Bureau.

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Sale commencing THURSDAY, May 15,
at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily at
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The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

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EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 14, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons; cargo A Lo Vico, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, West Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Canada, and can be seen on Pier No. 44, North River.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We shall sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order of C. Werner, assignee, the stock of clothing, &c., of M. Loudner, bankrupt.

JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of F. D. COBB & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.

F. D. COBB,
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THE ARIZONA CAMPAIGN.

Official Orders of Gen. Crook Relative to Future Operations.

The following general orders of Gen. Crook, commanding the United States troops in Arizona, will be read with interest:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, April 7, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—It is with pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of large numbers of Indians lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months, and the assurance through the chiefs and head men of these tribes of their desire and the desire of their people to conclude a permanent peace.

These propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been severely punished, and the Department Commander, believing in their sincerity, announces and hereby declares peace with the tribes referred to.

The basis of this peace is simply that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain upon their several reservations, and comply with the regulations made by the Government, through authorized agents, for them.

So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement, they will be protected by the military of this Department in the enjoyment of all their rights under the law.

After a sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any renegades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservations, post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them in, and in case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without proper authority, they will be forced to surrender or be destroyed.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Crook.
A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, April 8, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The following memorandum of instructions is hereby published for the guidance of officers commanding troops stationed on the several Indian Reservations in this Department:

1. With a view to bringing the straggling bands and families still at large upon the reservations, and to serve as a nucleus for the establishment of civil government, a small number of the Indians recently used as scouts will be retained in service under existing laws, at each of the reservations hereafter specified.

Each of these detachments will be under the command of an officer designated by the department commander, who will have charge, under the supervision of the commanding officer of the post, of their clothing and accounts; but the post commander may communicate with them direct, at any and all times.

These Indians will be selected from among the best of their several tribes, and will be liable to be mustered out for misconduct toward the Indians of their own or other tribes, or other good cause, and their places filled by others duly selected. They will constitute the police force of the reservations, and, while required to attend regular musters and inspections, will not only be allowed, but will be required to cultivate the soil and perform the various industries prescribed by the Indian Department, the same as other Indians.

They will be used from time to time, upon the application of the agent, or the commanding officer's own motion, to preserve the peace, report and correct any irregularities that may occur among their own or other tribes in the vicinity.

2. Commanding officers will aid the duly authorized agents in instructing the Indians in, and establishing among them, civil government in its simplest form, enabling them to settle their differences according to the usages of civilization, gradually showing them its benefits as contrasted with their own barbarous forms and customs.

To do this effectually will require different forms to suit the peculiarities of different tribes, and the agents of the several reservations are requested to [illegible]

A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, April 9, 1873.

[illegible]

Private James Lanahan, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.
Private Machol, Sierra Blanca Apaches.
Private Blanquet, Sierra Blanca Apaches.
Private Chiquito, Sierra Blanca Apaches.
Private Kelsay, Aravaypa Apaches.
Private Kasoha, Aravaypa Apaches.
Private Nantahe, Aravaypa Apaches.
Private Nannasaddi, Aravaypa Apaches.
First Sergt. Richard Barrett, Troop A, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Lehmann Heinemann, Troop L, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Henry J. Hyde, Troop M, First Cavalry.
First Sergt. James Blair, Troop I, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Moses Orr, Troop I, First Cavalry.
Corporal J. W. Huff, Troop L, First Cavalry.
Corporal —— Osborn, Troop M, First Cavalry.
Private Albert W. Bross, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.
Private John Baker, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.
Private Geo. Hooker, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.
Private Wm. Stanley, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry in leading a detachment of ten men of his company in a charge into a cave, in the engagement of Major Brown's command with the Indians in the cañon of Salt River, near the Four Peaks mountain:

Corporal Thos. Hanlon, Company G, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous bravery in the action with the Indians on Clear Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 2, 1873:

Private James Lanahan, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry, coolness, and efficiency, during the engagements with the Indians near Turret Mountain, Arizona Territory, March 25 and 27, 1873:

Citizen guide Mason McCoy.

For gallantry and good conduct during the engagements near Turret Mountain, Arizona Territory, March 25 and 27, 1873:

First Sergt. James M. Hill, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.
First Sergt. William Allen, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
Sergt. Daniel Bishop, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.
Private William Stanley, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry in the action with the Indians on Clear Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 2, 1873, and again in the action on Tonto Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 22, 1873:

Private Albert Bross, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry in the action with the Indians on Clear Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 2, 1873, in which he was severely wounded:

Private John Baker, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry in the engagement with the Indians on Tonto Creek, Arizona Territory, Jan. 22, 1873, in which engagement he was killed:

Private George Hooker, Company K, Fifth Cavalry.

For conspicuous gallantry in a charge upon the Tonto Apaches, in Sycamore Cañon, Arizona Territory, when the valuable herd belonging to Bashford & Stevens was recaptured:

First Sergt. Richard Barrett, Troop A, First Cavalry.

In addition to the services hereinbefore mentioned, the following-named officers have been charged during the entire campaign with important movements of troops and other duties of a most difficult nature, and by their zeal, energy, and ability, have contributed greatly to the result, and their distinguished services in camp and field are gratefully acknowledged:

Capt. William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.
Capt. George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry.
Capt. A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C., and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Second Lieut. W. J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, A. D. C., and Field Quartermaster.
Second Lieut. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C., and Field Adjutant.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brevet Major General, Commanding Department.

The President's Friend.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Except the President himself, there appears to be no one whom his enemies so delight to vilify and slander as his friend, Hon. Thomas Murphy, of New-York. When they tire of calling the President a drunken butcher and a sordid thief—vide the New-York *World*, the Buffalo *Courier*, and other journals of the more malignant sort—when such highly-seasoned abuse palls by frequent repetition and fails to titillate the jaded palates of those who indulge in it—they forthwith try the effect of a change, and discover a renewed appetite for slanderous attacks upon the President's friend. And so the opposition organ-grinders turn and turn about, from "Mister" Grant to "Tom" Murphy, and back again, in one foul unending feast of malice and flow of bile.

The perseverance displayed by these vultures of the Press, in providing the savory banquet with regularity, is only equaled by the ingenuity they manifest in varying the *menu*. Stories involving the most private affairs of the two families are rehashed with special relish. A few weeks ago a canard was set flying by a Washington correspondent, to the effect that Miss Nellie Grant was engaged to be married to Mr. Murphy's son. Probably there was no other foundation for the story than the fact that the young lady and gentleman had been frequently seen together in Washington society. The correspondent who started it probably had a spite against Mr. Murphy or the President, and took that mean, cheap way of venting it.

To speak colloquially, Mr. Murphy is not a success as an "interviewist." He is not easily pumped. The present writer happened to witness an interview between a pertinacious correspondent and that gentleman, at Washington, the night before the inauguration. Speculation was then rife as to changes in the Cabinet. The correspondent was anxious to get something definite or significant out of Mr. Murphy touching that matter, presuming that his intimate relations with the President had supplied him with the desired information. It was very amusing to notice how neatly, with perfect good humor, Mr. Murphy evaded the cunning questions of the enterprising correspondent. "He didn't get much of you," observed the writer, when the newspaper man had retired. "No," replied Mr. Murphy; "but," he added frankly, "he got all I know. Gen. Grant won't talk with anybody about his Cabinet."

We thought it very likely that the baffled correspondent would "get even with Murphy" by inventing something and charging it to his account. Perhaps this "engagement" story originated with the same chap. But observe the sequel. Mr. Murphy was in New-York when this bit of gossip was floated from Washington. Undoubtedly he was annoyed—if good-natured a man can be annoyed at anything—by the mischievous story. But now the New-York *World* lets its Albany correspondent assert that the story was started by Mr. Murphy, "in order to make himself appear of importance and a man of influence with the President!" Upon this base assumption the *World's* unscrupulous correspondent goes on to assert that the President is very indignant, has "struck Mr. Murphy from his list of friends and favorites," and "decided to have nothing more to do with him." The Buffalo *Courier* swallows the silly story with gusto, and improves on it by suggesting "that Murphy is playing out like one of his own 'shoddy and shell-lac' soldiers hats in a shower of rain!"

Of course the editor of the *World* does not believe a word of this mischievous gossip which he allows the *World* to circulate. Nor does the editor of the *Courier*, who "knows how it is himself," and yet cheerfully adds another stale slander to the dirty mess. He knows that a military court fully exonerated Mr. Murphy in regard to the hat contracts. But no falsehood or insinuation can be too wild or base for the use of these opposition organ-grinders, provided there is a chance that the President or his friend can be annoyed by it. No scheme can be imagined, too absurdly corrupt for belief, that these editors will not spread as sober fact, provided "Tom" Murphy's name can be connected with it. According to them, he is ubiquitous. He was in Washington lobbying in behalf of "the back-pay steal," and in Albany lobbying for the New-York charter, at one and the same time. Nothing suspicious happens but he has a hand in it. He is here, there and everywhere, wherever there is anything wrong to be done. When he was in Washington just previous to the inauguration, Mrs. Murphy took up a copy of the *Tribune*, freshly arrived, and remarked to a friend, "I venture to say there is some lie about me in this paper." Sure enough, when the paper was opened, the first editorial article that caught the eye charged that Mr. Murphy was in Washington for the purpose of selling some buildings in New-York to the Government at an enormous profit! It was the first intimation he had of the matter. It turned out, as he expected, that nobody had any such scheme in hand. The *Tribune* found out the truth in a few days; but, instead of saying there was nothing of the story, it said the scheme had been abandoned because of its timely exposure! It has, since then, repeatedly alluded to the circumstance as one of its notable achievements. That story went the rounds of the opposition Press, some of the smaller organ-grinders making the usual ingenious improvements upon the original lie.

These are but samples of the cruel way in which Mr. Murphy is torn to pieces by the vultures of the newspaper Press. His great fault is that he is the President's friend. Another—but smaller—failing is that he is a staunch Republican. He is certainly the best-abused man in that much-abused party; and yet he is known to be the least selfish and most truly disinterested man among its leaders. It seems to be so easy, and so natural, to abuse "Tom" Murphy! The very name invites careless slander. Anything could be believed of a man with such a name. How can the President of the United States take up with a man whose name is "Tom" Murphy?

Many unthinking people are thus led to judge Mr. Murphy by his name—as if he could help that! The fact is, he happens to be a very generous and genial man; so everybody calls him by his Christian name. He is, indeed, such a real good fellow that most people shorten that and call him "Tom." A misfortune, possibly, but not any fault of his. Mr. Murphy is perhaps less understood by the public at large than any other prominent politician. Instead of being the low, scheming, cunning, and corrupt trickster which his enemies describe, he is in truth a man of singularly noble traits. He is a pretty stiff Republican, and possibly too much concerned (for his own comfort) about the success and glory of his party. But those who know him best—we have good, eminent, honest Democratic authority for this statement—believe him to be one of the most upright and unselfish, but at the same time one of the most earnest and sagacious politicians within the ranks of the Republican Party. Add to these qualities an ardent devotion to, a thorough belief in, and a genuine love for, the man who conquered rebellion and preserved the Union, with the fact that Ulysses S. Grant is an excellent judge of character, and we have a perfect solution of the apparently mysterious circumstance that the President of the United States makes a friend of "Tom" Murphy.

National Agricultural Congress in Indianapolis.

The following circular has been issued, explaining the objects of the National Agricultural Congress to be held in Indianapolis on the 28th inst.:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, March, 1873.

The next, being the second meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., commencing on Wednesday, May 28, 1873. The necessary local arrangements for the occasion, it is now understood, will be ample and complete. By the constitution of this body, each State and Territory is entitled to two representatives for every State organization fostering agricultural pursuits. The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Schools and Colleges, with an endowment of not less than $20,000, and agricultural and horticultural societies of not less than fifty members, contributing to the support of this Congress, are entitled to one representative each.

In urging the appointment and attendance of delegates thus provided for, very little needs to be said. The purpose of the organization is to afford an opportunity annually for an interchange of views and opinions upon all subjects affecting the interests of agriculture and its kindred industries, and to promote concert of action among those engaged in these pursuits, in all matters relating to them, and of national importance. The advantages to be derived from such a medium, even in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, are quite apparent, and now that the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of considering with the greatest deliberation many questions touching the industrial interests of this country, there is good reason to expect a full representation. No similar body has ever assembled in the United States upon whose action rested a more serious responsibility than will rest upon the action of this in many important respects. I hope it will be the pleasure, as it is certainly the duty of every organization entitled to participate, to avail itself of the privilege. The constituent bodies which have appointed, or may hereafter appoint representatives, will please notify the Secretary, Mr. Charles W. Greene, Jackson, Tenn., who will in due time advise them of the subjects to be presented for consideration.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, President.

Operations of Pickpockets in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 11.

One of the smartest parties of pickpockets that ever visited this city closed their labors here last night. In two days' work in and around the Musical Festival, and in the street cars leading to and from the hall, they took off any number of pocket-books and watches, and at least four very valuable diamond pins. Their work was done mostly in the close cars in the crowds of people standing and holding to their places by the straps. A man wearing a diamond pin on his shirt-front or carrying a wad of money in his pistol pocket is to be excused for allowing himself to be robbed while standing in a crowded car, with one of his hands on a strap. When he is in such a position it is possible for an artistic "stall" to so jostle him and cover his vision as to admit of the taking off of diamond or money or watch by an expert "wire." One of the parties now mourning the loss of a fine diamond, worth about $250, is our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. Robt. Harlan. The "big Kunnel" will not do himself the injustice to think that he was robbed. No, he has seen too much of the world for that. He thinks he neglected to fasten it securely, and that it dropped out. But he visited the Exposition Building. Another loser is a banker from Cynthiana, Ky., who lost a much more valuable pin. This gentleman is only curious to know how it was done. He'd give $100 to know how the rascal managed to get it off. He only remembers having been jostled against by a man who had an overcoat thrown over one of his arms.

Mr. John Brashears lost a ten-stone cluster. He went into a car with a lady. Somebody gave his lady a seat, and somebody else arose, and insisted that he should take a seat. This latter somebody had a shawl on his arm. Mr. Brashears declined the proffer, and the kind donor was obliged to catch him by the coat collar, and insist. While the insisting was going on the pin went off. But the finest pin of all was lost by a Mr. Appleton, of Harrison-street. This gentleman's "spark" was worth about $500.

Among the losers of pocket-books was Mr. B. Roth, of the St. Nicholas. Mr. Roth had a wallet containing $41.85 in his pistol-pocket. Mr. Roth doesn't carry a pistol, but he has a pistol-pocket in his pantaloons, and in that particular pocket he carried his spending money. He can't say how his money was taken away from him.

There is no doubt that there were small mobs of smart thieves in the city last week. Most of them got away last night, "jumping the place" victoriously. The only ones arrested were taken in by order of Officer Ampthauer, a detailed policeman, who came upon them at the corner of Third and Vine streets last night just as they were about to leave. They were taken to the Ninth-street Station, where they gave their names as Martin, King, and Ryan—fictitious, of course—they are evidently smart men.

About 1½ o'clock this morning, Officers Wappenstein and Maddux took into the same station Kyd Lytle and John Logan, the latter having just finished a term in the Penitentiary.

Heroism at Sea—Risking His Life for a Shipmate.

From the Boston Transcript, May 9.

An esteemed Bostonian, an outward-bound passenger on board the Russia, writes from Queenstown Harbor, April 26, of an exciting incident of the voyage, as follows:

A rare instance of true bravery occurred on board the Cunard steam-ship Russia on her last voyage from New-York to Liverpool. At 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, 23d April, one of the sailors, while reefing sails, made a misstep and fell overboard. It was in mid ocean, and the sea running very high, but the sailor's comrade, Joseph Webb, instantly ran to the stern of the ship and leaped into the water. Life-buoys were thrown out, steam shut off, and in less than three minutes a life-boat launched, with the third officer and a volunteer crew. The sailor who fell overboard could not be found, and must have sunk when he first struck the water. After a half-hour's search Webb was picked up by the boat and brought on board. A person on shore can hardly comprehend the true bravery which inspired this man to leap into the high waves from a steamer running at the rate of fourteen knots. He was the recipient of a handsome purse from the passengers, and will receive a gold medal from the Royal Humane Society.

The patrons of the Cunard line will regret to hear of the death of the stewardess, Mrs. Nelson, who died on the above-named passage. She has been in the employ of the company for twenty-three years, seventeen of which she was in the Boston ships.

Palestine Exploration Society.

Since the last published list there have been received the following subscriptions:

C. E. Swope, D. D.	$25
George F. Seymour, D. D.	25
Peter Hitchcock, Cleveland, Ohio	15
H. B. Tuttle	10
William E. Graham, Baltimore	10
George W. Childs, Philadelphia	100
Rev. W. S. Child, Newport, R. I.	100
Alexander McL. Agnew	10
Charles L. Hurd	25
William H. Jackson	10
Prof. J. B. Sewall, Brunswick, Me.	10
Prof. A. S. Packard, Brunswick, Me.	10
President Wm. A. Stearns, Amherst, Mass.	5
Prof. E. S. Snell, Amherst, Mass.	10
Prof. W. S. Tyler, Amherst, Mass.	10
Prof. L. Clark Seelye, Amherst, Mass.	10
Robert M. Woods, Amherst, Mass.	10
Howard Crosby, D. D.	10
Stuart Robinson, D. D., Louisville	25
R. P. Buck, Brooklyn	20
Sunday cash collections	10
S. L. Woodhouse	10
Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Brooklyn	13
Prof. C. L. Ford, Ann Arbor, Mich.	10
Charles A. Colby	10
Total	$563
Previously acknowledged	$2,350

Lawlessness in Texas—Murderers Rescued from Jail.

From the Austin (Texas) Journal, May 3.

We are informed by the Adjutant General that a courier from Georgetown, Williamson County, reports that last night, about 11 o'clock, an armed mob, some forty or upward in number, entered the above town and took possession of the County Jail, where the murderers of Capt. Williams and his men, with a number of criminals, were confined. The Deputy Sheriff, with four men, who were guarding the jail, resisted the mob, when a general engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the guard and the release of the murderers and their companions. Mr. Fisher, a citizen of Georgetown, is reported among the number shot. It is believed one of the murderers was shot. A general engagement took place, lasting upward of an hour, in which probably 1,000 shots were fired. The good citizens of Lampasas will now have to look out for themselves.

Winter Wheat in the West.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 10.

The numerous letters we have already printed from the Winter wheat belt of the West show that there is a large and thriving crop now in the ground. Travelers just returned from many portions of this same area declare that they never saw such a rank growth of wheat as now crowds all the fields of Central Illinois and Missouri. The stalks are large, tall, and of a dark green color, very beautiful and promising. There is the danger, if the wet weather continues, of the wheat stalks growing too rank and large, and of a good deal of wheat being lodged and destroyed by a wet harvest time. That we are to have a wet Summer seems almost certain.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500	West. Un. Tel.	86⅛
800	do	86⅛
500	do....c.	86⅛
700	do	86⅛
1200	do	86⅛
600	do....c.	86¼
1700	do	86¼
200	do	86⅛
400	do....b3.	86⅛
1400	do	86¼
100	do....c.	86⅛
200	Pacific Mail	53⅛
1000	do	53
100	do	52⅞
100	do....c.	52⅞
100	do	52⅞
100	do	52¾
400	do	52¾
300	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
500	do	52½
300	do	52⅝
300	do	52¾
500	N. Y. C. & H.	100⅝
700	do	100⅝
700	do	100⅝
300	do	100⅜
100	do	100½
25	do	100⅝
400	St. Paul	56⅝
400	do	55⅝
100	do....s3.	55⅝
100	do	56⅛
300	do	55⅝
300	Erie Railroad	61⅝
500	do....c.	62
300	do	61⅝
200	do....c.	61¾
600	do	61¾
300	do....c.	61⅝
100	do....s3.	61⅛
1000	do	61⅛
200	do	61⅝
200	do	61⅛
600	do....c.	61⅛
200	do	61⅛
100	do	61⅜

100	Lake Shore	90¾
200	do	90⅝
200	do	90⅝
400	do	90¾
300	do	90⅝
100	do....s3.	90⅝
100	do	90⅝
100	do....c.	90⅝
900	do	90⅝
200	Rock Island....c.	108⅝
200	Atlantic & Pac. P.	23
500	Ohio & Miss.	42¾
400	do	42⅝
300	do	42⅝
100	do	42¾
600	do	42⅝
400	do....b3.	43⅛
200	do....c.	42½
100	do	42⅝
200	do....s3.	42½
400	do	42⅝
200	do	42⅝
500	do	42½
300	C., C. & I. C.	32⅝
500	do	33
100	do	32⅝
200	do	32⅝
200	do	32
100	do....c.	32
100	do	32¼
100	do....c.	32¼
100	do	32⅜
700	do	32⅛
100	do....c.	32⅛
300	do	32¼
100	do	32
100	do	31⅝
400	do	32¼
300	do	32⅛
300	do....c.	32⅜
100	Union Pacific	31⅝
100	do	31⅝
500	do....s3.	31⅜
700	do	31⅛
100	do	31⅛
400	do	31⅝
100	do....b60.	32

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, 116
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 112
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 114

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	53
11,000	Tenn. 6s., O...c.	81
2,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	17
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, A. O.	28
1,000	Alabama 8s, '93.	86¾
1,000	do	87
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	91⅝
500	do	91⅝
1,000	Erie 1st Mort.	101⅛
1,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	103
1,000	W. Pac. bds.	95⅛
5,000	Mich. Sou. 2d	98
1,000	Alt.&T.H. Inc.	78
7,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st	100
1,000	H.& St.Jo. 8s,C.	87¼
6,000	Tol.& Wab. 1st.	96⅛
2,500	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	90⅛
2,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.	74
5,000	Great W. 2d.	86
2,000	do	85¾
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	98⅛
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, N.	105
10,000	C., R. I. & Pac. 7s.	103⅝
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	96⅛
21,000	C. C. & Ind. C. 1st.	88
5,000	C.C. & Ind. C. 2d.	78½
7,000	St. Paul 1st M., La C. Div.	92
8,000	B. C. R. M. 1st.	89
5,000	Bos. H. & E. 1st.	37¼
1,000	Del. & H. Reg. bds., '91	104
4,000	Can. Sou. 1st.	94⅛
20	Merchants' Bk.	116⅛
33	Continental Bk.	80
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	116
100	Con. Coal....b. c.	56⅛
200	do	56⅛
200	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	86⅛
100	do....b3.	86⅛
300	do	86⅝
800	do	86¼
200	do....c.	86⅛
100	do	86⅛
600	do	86⅛
1600	do	85⅞
700	do	86
600	do....s3.	86
500	do	86⅛
100	do....s3.	86⅛
500	do....s3.	86
700	do	86⅛
800	do	86⅛
900	do	86⅛
100	do....s3.	86⅛
1400	do	86⅛
100	do....c.	86⅛
1600	do	85⅞
300	do	86⅛
100	Mar. L. & M'g. Co.	14
100	Panama R. R....c.	113
100	do	113
300	do..bet. call.	112½
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c.	52⅞
300	do	52⅞
200	do	52⅞
600	do	52¾
300	do	52¾
200	do	52¾
100	do....b3.	52¾
1700	do	52⅝
1100	do	52
200	do....s3.	52
300	do	52⅝
400	do	52⅝
100	do	52⅝
100	do....c.	52⅝
300	do	52⅝
100	do....b3.	52⅝
1300	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....bc.	73
100	H. & St. Jo. bc. b10.	38
100	Erie R. Pf....b30.	72½
27	Mich. Cen. R. R.	105⅛

100	N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c.	100⅝
100	do	100⅝
100	do	100⅝
100	do....c.	100⅝
300	do	100⅝
100	do....c.	100⅝
100	do....s3.	100⅝
50	do	100⅝
200	do	100⅝
100	do....c.	100⅝
200	Harlem R. R...b.c.	126⅝
200	U. Pacific..b.c...s3.	31⅛
100	do....s3.	31¼
100	do	31⅛
800	do	31¼
100	do	31⅛
400	Erie Railway..b.c.	61⅛
700	do	61⅛
200	do	61
200	do	60⅝
300	do	60⅝
100	do	60⅝
200	do	60¾
500	do	60
300	do	59⅝
100	do	60⅛
400	do	60⅛
100	do	60
800	do	59⅝
900	do	59⅝
500	do	59⅝
100	do	59⅝
100	do	59⅝
100	do....b4.	60⅛
800	do	60
100	do	59⅝
200	do	60⅛
100	do....s3.	60⅛
400	do	60⅛
100	do....c.	60⅛
300	L.Shore&M.So.bc.	90⅝
500	do....s3.	90⅝
200	do	90⅝
300	do	90⅝
800	do	90⅝
100	do	90⅝
100	do....c.	90⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	89⅝
100	do....b2.	89⅝
27	N. J. Central...c.	105⅛
300	Tol., Wab. & W. b.c.	69
800	do	69⅛
300	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	108⅛
100	do	108⅛
200	do	108⅛
100	do	108⅛
200	do	108⅛
100	do....c.	108⅛
100	do	108⅛
100	do	108⅛
200	Mil.& St. Paul..bc.	55⅝
300	do	55⅝
1000	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅝
200	do	55⅝
18	N.Y., N.H. & Hart.	139⅝
20	do	140
89	do...bet. call.	140
188	Morris & Essex	93
200	O.&Miss...b.c. b3.	42⅝
200	do....s3.	42½
500	do....s60.	42½
400	do	42⅝
300	do	42
100	do	42½
200	do	42⅝
100	do....c.	42⅝
1300	do	42⅝
100	C.C. & I.C....bc.	32¼
100	do	32
200	do	31¾
300	do	31⅞
700	do	31⅛
500	do	32
200	do	32⅛
600	do	32⅛
300	do	32⅛
100	do	32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 118⅝
1,700 do 118⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 116⅝
3,000 do 116
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 118⅛
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....c. 118
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 120⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 118¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

500	Western Un. Tel.	86⅛
100	do	86⅛
100	Rock Island....b3.	108⅝
100	do....c.	108⅝
500	Pacific Mail	52⅝
100	do....c.	52⅝
500	do	52½
100	do	52⅝
300	Erie Railroad	60⅝
200	do	60
200	do	59⅝
600	do	59⅝
300	Ohio & Miss.	42½
200	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	23

100	Lake Shore	90⅝
600	do....s3.	90⅝
100	do	90⅝
900	do	90⅝
200	do....s60.	90⅝
100	St. Paul	55⅝
300	do	55⅝
200	do	55⅝
100	St. Paul Pf.	73
100	Tol. & Wab.	69⅛
100	C., C. & I. C.	32⅝
100	do	32
100	do....s3.	32

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	92
2,000	Erie R. 2d.	100
10,000	U. P. R. 1st	86⅛
7,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	84½
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10s.	94
1,000	Cen. Pac. G.Bs.	103
3,000	Tol. & Wab.1st.	96⅛
100	W. U. Tel..b.c.c.	86⅛
600	do	86⅛
200	do....c.	86⅛
100	do....b3.	86⅛
500	do	86⅝
200	do....s3.	86⅛
200	do....b3.	86⅛
200	do....s3.	86⅛
800	do	86⅝
400	do	86⅛
2000	do	86⅛
500	do	86⅝
100	Md. Coal....b.c.	25
100	Mar. L. & M..b.c.	14
100	P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	52⅝
400	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
300	do	53
20	U. S. Ex.	73⅛
100	do....b. c.	73⅛
100	do	73
50	W. Far. Ex...b.c.	81
100	H. & St. Jo...b.c.	38⅛
100	Ohio & M. Pf.	75⅛
100	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c	23
200	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	108⅝

400	Erie Railroad.b. c.	59⅝
100	do	59⅝
800	do	59⅝
600	do	59⅝
100	do	59⅝
100	do	60
200	do	60⅛
100	do	60⅛
100	do	60⅛
100	Panama R....b.c.	112¼
300	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	100⅝
100	do....c.	100⅝
20	L. S. & M. So. R.	90⅝
1500	do..bet. call.	90⅝
200	do....s3.	90⅝
200	do	90⅝
1700	do	90⅝
400	Un. Pac. R....b.c.	31⅛
100	Del., L. & W...b3.	103⅝
200	do....b. c.	103
300	Mil. & St. P..b.c.	55⅝
300	do	55⅝
900	do	55⅝
200	do	56
100	do....b3.	56⅛
200	B., H. & E....b.c.	3
100	C., C. & I. C..b.c.	32⅛
300	do	32⅛
100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	42⅝
100	do	42½
100	do	42½
100	do....b3.	42½
100	do	42⅝
100	do....s3.	42⅝

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200	West. Union...b3.	86⅛
800	do	86⅛
300	do	86⅛
200	do	86⅛
100	do	86⅛
700	do	86⅛
100	do....s3.	86⅛
200	Pacific Mail	53
100	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
500	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
800	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
200	do	52⅝
200	Panama	113⅛
300	Erie Railroad	60⅛
100	do....b3.	60⅛
400	do	60⅛
100	do....b3.	60⅛
200	do	60⅛
200	do	60⅛
400	do	60⅛
100	do....s3.	60⅛
200	do	60⅛
500	do....b3.	60⅛
800	do	60⅛
100	do	60⅛
1000	do....s3.	60
400	Rock Island	108⅝

100	N.Y.C. & Hud.	100⅝
600	do	100⅝
400	do....s3.	100⅝
500	do	100⅝
600	do	100⅝
400	Union Pacific...s3	31⅝
1100	do	31⅝
200	do	31⅝
100	do	31⅛
1000	Lake Shore	90⅝
100	do....s3.	90⅝
300	do	90⅝
500	do	90⅝
100	do....b3.	90⅝
100	do	90⅝
900	do	90⅝
200	St. Paul....b3	56
100	do	55⅝
100	do	55⅝
200	C., C. & I. C.	32⅝
200	do	32⅝
100	do	32⅝
200	do	32
100	Ohio & Miss.	42⅝
200	do....b3.	42⅝
400	do	42⅝
300	do....s3.	42⅝
100	do....b3.	42⅝
900	do	42⅝

TUESDAY, May 13—P. M.

The financial flurry on the chief Continental Exchanges, beginning at Vienna, was again employed on our own Stock Exchange to depress the Share speculation to-day, and the advices were also used in the Gold Room to keep up the price of Gold, which yesterday showed signs of weakness. When the news of the last two or three days comes to be thoroughly sifted, in connection with the course of the English and American Funds in London, it seems to amount simply to a break-down, not wholly unexpected, in the recent excessive and irrational inflation of fancy Stocks on the Vienna Bourse, and a corresponding depression in Frankfort and Hamburg, in which these "Austrians" were considerably speculated in. No alarming decline has followed in the Funds in any of these markets, and the effect in London, where, as a measure of precaution, the Bank rate of Interest has been advanced ½@1 ⅌ cent., is still less important. Our Wall-street people, who, if bearishly inclined, are always ready to seize upon any sensation from abroad, forget that we witness such "panics" in our own fancy speculations once or twice every year, without frightening Europe from its propriety, or even affecting the substantial Public Funds or steady-going Dividend Securities, on this side. The penalty paid for excessive inflation on the New-York Exchange is paid by its victims, either in ruinous rates for Money to carry forward the operation or by a sudden collapse in prices, and the world of American trade and finance, if temporarily inconvenienced by such freaks in Wall-street, soon moves on again to its certain annual increase of real prosperity, as though nothing had occurred to disturb its equanimity.

The speculators for a rise in Gold are disappointed to-day, as on yesterday, because the price of the precious metal does not go to 120 ⅌ cent. or upward on the Vienna panic and the advance of the Bank rate in London. They, of course, feel quite certain of the early export of Gold Coin on higher Exchanges. But they lose sight of the fact that a liberal export of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 Sterling in Gold, or say $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, which the Treasury (the common depository of Gold in this country available for trade and commerce) could now well spare, would not only relieve the London Money market, but answer the only real demand for Gold upon which this party are now speculating. That London has felt, and is now feeling, the absence of our usual large Spring remittances of Gold, there is little or no question. The Exchanges, contrary to their usual course in April and May, have been against that market. They may soon turn, and it is not, under all the circumstances of the present situation, undesirable that they *should* soon turn, and if so the Gold speculation would relapse, and American Stocks go up abroad as well as at home.

The sight rates for Exchange to-day and Cable transfers on London have been advanced ¼@½ ⅌ cent. by some of the leading drawers to 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. respectively, while 60 days London continues at 108¼@108½ ⅌ cent. The standard sight drawers, as a precaution, calculate upon 6 ⅌ cent. before long at the Bank of England, in place of 5 ⅌ cent., as at present, while other Bankers who have Exchange to make on United States 5-20s and other American Stocks are accepting 109¾@109½ for sight Bills.

In regard to the Public Funds in this market, the supply of Coupon 5-20s, and 6s of 1881, and 5 ⅌ cents is being drained for London and the Continent, and the Registered Stocks not available for this demand keep up to very full prices. Every point or half point advanced on Gold is so much gained to the sellers of these Funds, and the advance in Gold and Exchange correspondingly facilitates the export demand for Cotton, Provisions, and Breadstuffs, which promises to be larger than usual this Summer.

Money is in good offering at Bank and on the Street, and we hear of lower rates for Mercantile and Railroad paper to-day outside of Bank, and a better business at Bank, than for eight months past. Paper is going at 7@9 ⅌ cent. which a few weeks ago could not be done better than 10@12 ⅌ cent., and the better feature of the market is that there is less Railroad paper making.

The Stock Brokers borrow Money at from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., and some of their Stocks have been so oversold during the present bearish raid on the market that they are lent out on an interest of 5@6 ⅌ cent. Some of the great operators, however, are seemingly bearing the Share speculation indiscriminately, and a pretty heavy business was done this morning in Pacific Mail Western Telegraph, Erie Stock and the Western Roads, at weak figures, but with the exception of Erie, which appeared to be the objective point, under favor of lower quotations from London, the additional depression from yesterday was not very marked. Later in the day the general list improved, both in demand for the *Bull* account and in prices. It is very reasonably argued, as against the *Bearish* sales on news from abroad, that the season and the Money market are against any serious decline in Stocks this side the preparations for the Fall trade, and while some of the sellers are reported to be among the heaviest operators on the Street, who have their large following of smaller speculators on the Exchange, it is questionable whether they will be able to control the market long, as they seem to have designed yesterday and to-day.

At 4 o'clock, on the closing of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Monday night: The Share speculation was not so strong as about 3 to 3½ P. M. Gold was firmer, 117⅛@117¼ ⅌ cent. Money easy. Exchange 108¼ ⅌ cent. 60 days, 109½@110 sight, on London.

Closing Quotations—May 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117¼	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120¼
American Gold	117¼	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
Pacific Mail	52⅝	52⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73⅝	73
St. Paul Common	56⅛	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	42⅝
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	86⅛
Erie	61⅛	60
Union Pacific	31⅛	31⅝
Lake Shore	90⅝	90⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	32
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69
Harlem	125	126
North-west	80	80

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	118⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	121⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62	116
Called Bonds, '62	117⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝
5-20 coup., '64	116⅝
5-20 reg., '65	115⅝
5-20 coup., '65	117⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	118⅛
5-20 reg., '67	118⅛
5-20 coup., '67	120⅛
5-20 reg., '68	118⅛
5-20 coup., '68	118¼
10-40 reg.	112⅛
10-40 coup.	114⅛
5s coup., '81	115⅛
5s Currency	114

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	90½
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ex.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	[illegible]
Erie 5th Ex.	[illegible]	Han. & Nap. 1st	[illegible]
Long Dock Bonds	[illegible]	Gt. Western 1st	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Gt. Western 2d	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.	[illegible]	Morris & Es. 1st	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d	[illegible]	Morris & Es. 2d	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st new	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds.	[illegible]	N. J. So. 1st 7s	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	112	P., Ft. W. & Chic 1st	[illegible]
M. Cen. Consol. 7s, 1902	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	[illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. C.S.F.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7s 2d	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
M.So. & N.I.S.F. 7s	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Cleve., P. & Ash. o. bds.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Cleve., P. & Ash. n. bds.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.S.F.	[illegible]
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Buf. & Erie new bds.	[illegible]	Peninsula 1st Conv.	[illegible]
Lake Shore Div. bds.	[illegible]	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	[illegible]
L. Shore Con. Co. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC div.	[illegible]
Western Pac. bds.	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st I & D	[illegible]
Union Pac. L'd Gr't 7s	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	[illegible]
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	[illegible]	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War., E. div.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. W. d.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Con. bds.	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. 2d	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 1st	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	Del., H. & Erie 1st 7s	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. Con. 7s	[illegible]	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	[illegible]
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	91	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	89

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,908,713.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1873.

Gold receipts	$413,674 05
Gold payments	267,863 63
Gold balance	48,267,486 11
Currency receipts	152,417 99
Currency payments	318,360 89
Currency balance	21,241,884 86
Customs	385,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	....
City 6s, new	101⅝	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	119⅝	120
Pennsylvania Central	54	54¼
Reading	115⅝	116
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾	26
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	42¼	42½
Gold Loan	93⅝	94

Mr. John B. Norris was to-day elected Vice President of the Stock Exchange by the unanimous vote of the Governing Committee.

As reported yesterday, Mr. Henry G. Chapman was elected President by the whole Stock Exchange, and to-day acknowledged the compliment in a neat address on assuming the chair.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1873.

☞ The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and it is not reasonable to suppose that the present difference of from TWENTY TO THIRTY per cent. can be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending for Exchanges or for new investments—

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, interest payable January and July, principal and interest payable in gold, in New-York City.

Only $3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

They are amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending the line from its present tide-water terminus at Richmond to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Price 85 and accrued interest. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

We have just published a pamphlet giving a full description of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its advantages, and particular information concerning the agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources; the remarkable coal and iron deposits; and the opportunities for settlement, investment, and the employment of capital and labor in various industries along its route, copies of which may be had, free of charge, upon application in person or by mail.

Also, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞SECURITY AND PROFIT.

VERMONT DIVISION OF
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD
TRUNK LINE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD
SINKING FUND BONDS,
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE.

The road is being built for less than original estimates.

More than half the line is in successful operation.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a LARGE PROPERTY, as well as on a LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING INCOME.

They are sold at a price yielding at present rate of gold OVER 8½ PER CENT. INTEREST, and upon their advance to par, to holders to maturity, AN ANNUAL RATE OF 10 PER CENT.

For pamphlets, maps, and further information, apply to

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

A Receipt That Was Worth $5,000.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, May 10.

A case recently came before the Judge of Probate in this city, which was more than usually interesting. A gentleman who was known to many of our readers, died about five years ago, and left a considerable estate, which was not administered until certain parties filed claims against it, which would have expired by limitation at the end of six years. The estate was brought into court, and the claims were taken up in regular order. They were quite numerous, and embraced a large variety of interests, working men, trades people, and professional men. The individual amounts of the claims ranged from $15 up to $5,000. The $5,000 claim was filed by a man who asserted that he had been interested in certain real estate transactions with the deceased; that a considerable amount of money was made, but that he (the claimant) had not received his share. A number of witnesses were sworn, and a great deal of evidence was taken which went to substantiate the validity of the claim against the estate. It was generally known that the gentlemen had been associated together in real estate speculations, and that they had made money. The attorney for the heirs, after having listened to all the evidence that was brought to prove the claim, came forward and produced a receipt, which, though not for $5,000, was proved to be a receipt in full for the actual share of the claimant. This was a brief defense, but it was effective. Of the other claims we will make no mention, as they were smaller and less important than the one detailed. Suffice to say that of claims to the amount of $7,000 which were put forward, only $35 was allowed. The estate of the deceased was found to be in excellent order; he had receipts for all expenditures, and the property was saved to the family.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the Almshouse of Kingston to borrow money.

Incorporating the Monticello and White Lake Turnpike Company.

Authorizing the Town Board of Salina, Onondaga County, to levy $15,000 for the repair of roads.

To incorporate the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

To establish the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the town of East Chester, Westchester County.

Repealing the act authorizing the City of Buffalo to convey certain lands.

Authorizing Mamaroneck, Westchester County, to issue renewal bonds.

For the care of Washington's head-quarters at Newburg.

For laying out streets in the town of Geddes, Onondaga County.

For improving Hudson River between Troy and Hudson.

Amending the charter of Oneida.

Protecting holders of lands under the Campbell leases.

Incorporating the Dollar Sharpshooters of the City of New-York.

Authorizing the extension of the railroad-tracks on Buffalo-avenue and other streets in Brooklyn.

To open Putnam-square in the City of Brooklyn.

For a railroad in Butler-street, Brooklyn.

For extending the tracks of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE INSANE ASYLUM.

Defining the powers of the State Board of Charities.

Gov. Dix sent to the Senate this morning the report of R. G. Hatfield, architect, relative to the construction of the Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie, and of the Reformatory at Elmira. Of the latter work he reports the quality of the brick, stone, and flagging as fair, cement and sand inferior, the stone cutting only passable. The grading cost $135,000; mason work, $200,000—which amounts appear excessive to the engineer. The work done by contract appears to have been done at fair prices. Relative to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, he reports there are now complete three sections of the western wing and the foundation for two other sections, and a vast amount of grading, &c. The work done has cost much more than it ought to, in consequence of the manner in which it is done. The hospital, thus far, has cost $760,000, and $1,000,000 will be required to finish the work. Fifty thousand dollars more will be required to finish the water-works. The estimated cost was about $460,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

Making provision for the support of certain dispensaries in Brooklyn.

To protect the rights of tenants and owners of leased lands.

Incorporating the New-York Financial and Cotton-press Company.

To amend article 1, title 4, chapter 8 of the third part of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of proceedings by and against corporations in the courts of law."

Incorporating the Rochester and Charlotte Boulevard and Railway Company.

Amending the acts for the relief of the Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Auburn Fire Department.

Making appropriations to pay the canal deficiencies.

Authorizing the Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Sackett River.

Also a similar appropriation for Grass River.

For the maintenance of certain convicts in the Penitentiary at Syracuse.

Amending the charter of the University Railroad Company of Syracuse.

Relative to the Rochester Super-phosphate Company.

Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill to legalize acts of William Fair as notary public.

The bill fixing the salaries of district attorneys throughout the State was defeated.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The canal-funding constitution amending resolutions being announced as the special order, it was found that they were not printed as amended.

Mr. Rose moved that they be laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Carried, and the subject made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Husted offered a concurrent resolution that the Governor be requested to correspond with the authorities at Washington as to the proposed sale of cannon, &c., at the Watervliet Arsenal, and to secure by purchase or otherwise such trophies as he may think proper to preserve to the State of New-York. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the New-York City Registry law.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt.

Amending the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company. Mr. Opdyke moved to recommend so as to restore the original route, which was to run through Sixth-avenue. This amendment was to have the route changed so as to run from Fifty-third-street through Ninth-avenue to Fortieth-street, thence through Fortieth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Mr. Clarke opposed having any more amendments to this bill. It was his bill, and he hoped the House would pass it.

The motion to recommit was negatived and the bill passed.

To amend the charter of the East-side Street Railway Company.

Directing the Controller of New-York City to pay the balance of the salary of John Ely, messenger in the Coroner's office.

Amending the New-York City Excise law.

On motion of Mr. Blumenthal, the espionage clause was stricken out. The bill fixes the salary of the Board of Excise, and generally perfects the law.

Amending the act authorizing the construction of railways in the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, by extending the privilege granted.

Incorporating a company to construct a railroad from Manhattan-street, North River, through Tenth-avenue and other streets, to the foot of Forty-second-street.

Mr. Deering moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by striking out the words "thence through Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue;" and also inserting a clause requiring the company to pay three per cent. of the gross receipts of the company into the City Treasury.

Mr. Blumenthal opposed the bill, on the ground that it run over two or three routes.

Mr. Blessing took a similar view.

Mr. Deering denied this statement, and sustained the bill. It was, he said, simply to open a railway communication from the Manhattanville and Forty-second-street Ferry.

Mr. Blumenthal moved to recommit for general amendments. Lost by 27 to 41.

The question was then taken on Mr. Deering's motion, and it was carried.

The Brooklyn Charter bill was announced from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. Worth moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the amendments be printed immediately. He said a subcommittee of the Senate had taken this bill in charge and had made a large number of amendments, of the purport and effect of which the House knew nothing. This was, he said, a very important bill. It was the first time in nineteen years the charter of Brooklyn had been amended, and he thought it was eminently proper that the Brooklyn delegation, at least, should know what these amendments were.

Mr. Pierson said he understood that the amendments referred to were not material ones—they were simply perfecting ones. He deprecated any delay on this bill at this time, and he thought it would be far better to commit the bill to a conference committee.

The motion to lay the bill on the table and print was carried—66 to 9.

The General Appropriation bill, as amended, was reported by the Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. Alberger, the bill was laid on the table, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Coggeshall, the Senate bill authorizing the Treasurer of Oneida County to borrow money and issue bonds therefor, was put on its final passage and passed.

Amending the charter of the New-York Commercial Association, by changing its name to the New-York Produce Exchange.

To provide for the final closing up of the affairs of incorporated banks.

Making more stringent the act punishing abduction as a crime.

To provide for the construction of storm water-sewers in the City of Brooklyn.

To provide for the more effectual extinguishment of fires in the City of New-York.

To define the jail limits in the County of Rensselaer.

Amending the charter of the village of Dunkirk.

Amending the charter of the village of New-Brighton, Richmond County.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to discharge of mortgages of record in certain cases.

To legalize certain assessments ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to summoning jurors.

Authorizing the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct and operate branches.

Fixing the salary of the Watertown Recorder.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill authorizing the Ontario County Agricultural Society to sell its real estate.

Mr. Babcock introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lockport.

Recess.

An Incident in Mr. Chase's Early Life.

Speaking of the late Chief Justice Chase, the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* relates the following:

So many of our citizens were former residents of Ohio, and many of them of the portion of the State where Gov. Chase lived, that he had many personal acquaintances here. Among these is Judge John B. Miller, of this city. When the Judge was a boy, attending school in Gurnsey County, Ohio, Gov. Chase, in the early days of the free-soil agitation, came there to address a free-soil meeting. The Barnburners were neither numerous nor wealthy, and, as the gathering was to take place some distance from the village, and there was no money in the free-soil treasury to pay carriage hire, the orator walked. Judge Miller accompanied him; and remembers with great distinctness his kindness of manner and loftiness of sentiment. In the course of the conversation he predicted the final triumph of anti-slavery sentiment, and counseled the young men especially to ally themselves with the party of freedom. So strong was the pro-slavery feeling in Gurnsey County at that time, that after Gov. Chase's departure Judge Miller was derided and shunned by his fellow-schoolmates, because he had walked to the hustings with the champion of the cause of freedom. That gentleman saw less and less reason to regret the early stand he had taken, as the years went by.

Thorough Chimney Sweeps.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, May 10.

A flock of chimney swallows, numbering at least a thousand, were noticed hovering around in the air in the neighborhood of Chestnut and Second streets, yesterday afternoon. They gradually collected together and made their descent into one of the chimneys of the residence of Mr. H. Murray Graydon with such force that they cleaned out the soot as thoroughly as if a sweep had done the work. The noise made by them scared the servant, who could not imagine what was up, and the soot poured into the kitchen in immense quantities. This morning the birds had taken their departure.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and secured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, and FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 430 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,339,690 55, an increase of $395,600 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, (4TH-AV.,) NORTH-EAST CORNER 18TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company for the election of sixteen directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company (for the election of President and six directors) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of June, both inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of said company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in Milwaukee on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, 1873, at noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on 22d of June.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
MAY 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 19, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

HOLDERS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES, State, County, or City bonds, wishing to realize, can sell at once by addressing

WM. A. GUEST & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

For sale, Town and County bonds in the State of New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE CAN make $20,000 to $50,000 a year income without investing capital. Connection with capitalists of good position only necessary. Address with information as to abilities and social standing, to EPSILON, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Offer for Sale $300,000

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar-Rapids & Minnesota Railway Line,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State, in rank, as No. 11 in the Union, against No. 20 in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West. The Minnesota Division, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minnesota, a distance of 260 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $83,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $35,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,500,000, or more than $125,000 per month. The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, and furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the official lists, thus furnishing dealers an advantage enjoyed by few of the new issues of railway bonds.

The entire loan has been sold, except about $300,000, which we now offer, to close it out.

$2,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT.
"PUBLIC PARK" BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
at the
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1923.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.

W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PRODUCE BANK,
PARK-PLACE, CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

ALFRED BENNETT,
THOMAS H. WALTER,
THOS. P. WALLACE,
N. H. DECKER,
EUGENE ELSWORTH,
WILLIAM BUCK,
ISAAC ROSENWALD,
RICHARD VOSE,
W. S. C. CARPENTER,
JAMES KAY,
S. G. COURTNEY,
THOMAS L. RAYMOND,
S. T. WYGANT,
E. GREENFIELD,
J. VAN SCHAICK,
F. H. LEGGETT,
S. T. MEYER,
W. H. WOGLOM.

And for inspectors of next election:

R. G. ROLSTON,
THOS. LORD, JR.,
G. LUERSSEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. T. L. RAYMOND was unanimously re-elected President. J. Z. WESTERVELT, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

C. B. MARVIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$300,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1876.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

F. A. SHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LITOLFF'S DEPOT

of the best and cheapest editions of classical and modern music has removed to No. 85 5th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day.

G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 15.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and JUAN J. KOHLY, plaintiffs, against M. MOLL, JOHN DOE, and RICHARD ROE, composing the copartnership firm of M. Moll & Co., the real names of the said John Doe and Richard Roe being unknown, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 8, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated April 15, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap16-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND State of New-York.—CHARLES COWEN, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John C. Thompson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars, with interest on three thousand and thirty-nine dollars from July 10, 1871, and with interest on eleven hundred dollars from 10th October, 1871, and with interest on three hundred and fifty dollars from the 10th day of October, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Murray-st., New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap16-law6wW* No. 7 Murray-st.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANZ KEILBACH, plaintiff, against CHARLES MAEDER, NETLY DEUTSCH, and JOHN C. BACH, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—Action No. 1.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1873.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of April, 1873.

ADOLF LEVINGER,
my14-law6wW* Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH REIMER, defendant.—Summons, for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To Adolph Reimer, defendant above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1873.

W. B. WINTERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT — COUNTY OF New-York.—ELIJAH M. SPERRY, plaintiff, against T. C. FARRAR, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To T. C. Farrar: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this 13th day of May, 1873, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 18, 1873.

L. B. BUNNELL,
ap14-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN KOLLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court against Christian Kolle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my14-law2wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 3d day of May, A. D. 1873, JOHN DAY and FRANCIS SCOTT, of the city of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to James Booth, Benjamin B. Tilt, and George Morlot as trustees upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Day and Francis Scott, and that the said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated this 6th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JAMES BOOTH,
BENJAMIN B. TILT,
GEORGE MORLOT,
my7-law2wW* Trustees.

NO. 3,944.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MITCHELL and JAMES J. MITCHELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of John P. Mitchell and James J. Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1873.

EDWARD B. CONLIN,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
ap30-law3wW* Assignees.

NO. 2,580.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, JR., and FLORENCE MAHONEY, bankrupts, &c.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., and Florence Mahoney, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who were adjudged on the 1st day of April, 1872, bankrupts, upon a petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WM. S. DARLING, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT D. BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1873.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HOLGATE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of, and before, Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

WILLIAM H. RITTER,
Assignee, &c., No. 207 West 22d-st., New-York City.

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500 BARRELS OF THE BEST BRANDS of Portland Cement for sale by the Bandman Artificial Stone Company, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 42.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 27th of May next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1872–73 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Plank and Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash and Redwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 15, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 79, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 18, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 87, 88.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, at any time before Nov. 1, 1873:

About 3,240 lineal feet of heavy fifteen-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 200 pounds per yard; lengths between 15 feet and 22 feet, generally about 19 feet.

About 7,400 lineal feet of heavy twelve-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh about 125 pounds per yard; lengths between 11 feet and 20 feet, generally 16 feet and 20 feet.

Proposals must state price per pound; be addressed to undersigned, indorsed on outside, "Proposals to furnish Iron Beams;" will be opened at 10 A. M., Wednesday, June 4, 1873, and to be considered must be received before that time.

Bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals must be accompanied by tables or charts showing guaranteed strength of beams, and the successful bidder must enter into contract and give bonds for a faithful performance of the contract.

The beams must be straight, out of wind, and squarely cut at ends, without being otherwise fitted or drilled.

Payments will be made monthly, if desired, reserving ten per cent. till the contract is completed.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., April 25, 1873.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873, for removing by dredging from the bar in the Delaware River near Fort Mifflin 140,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of the locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 25, 1873.

TO QUARRYMEN AND BUILDERS.

Separate sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 20th day of May, 1873, for all labor and material for the construction of the foundation, pier, dwelling-house, and enrockment of the light-house to be built on the south end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications which, with form of bid, guarantee, contract, and all necessary information, will be furnished to bidders, by letter or otherwise, to this office.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 10, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

A. H. PAYSON,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 10, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received until 12 M., on the 10th day of June, 1873, for all the fresh Beef and Mutton that may be required by the Subsistence Department at this Post during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Information and conditions obtained of

J. M. MARSHALL,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. C. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until noon of the 10th day of June, 1873, for establishing and maintaining, by dredging or otherwise, a channel nine (9) feet deep and one hundred and fifty (150) feet wide at mean low water, across the bar at the mouth of St. John's River, Florida. For full particulars apply at this office.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of June 14, 1873, for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of June 14, 1873, for the extension of the Breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING the Bar at Rutherford Park on the Passaic River, N. J., will be received until noon of June 14, 1873.

For further information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 24, at 6 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 31, at 9:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, May 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, May 29, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, May 24, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON..........Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns..........$150 and $180, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Anglia......Sat., May 17 | India......Sat., June 7
Europa......Sat., May 24 | Olympia......Wed., June 11
Trinacria......Wed., May 28 | Australia......Sat., June 14
California......Sat., May 31 | Columbia......Wed., June 18
Caledonia......Wed., June 4 | Victoria......Sat., June 21

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Algeria, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21 | Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28 | Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4 | Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Thursday, May 15
GREAT WESTERN to follow.
LAPLAND..........Wednesday, June 4
LADY LYCETT..........Wednesday, June 18
GREAT WESTERN..........Wednesday, July 2

New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS..........———..........Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, June 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr..........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr..........June 11, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........June 18, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 24th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 30th inst. For Hayti and Venezuela, ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 20th of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried: fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO.,
No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 24
GLAMORGAN..........June 14
PEMBROKE..........July 5
GLAMORGAN..........July 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco May 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China.

For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 14.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only,)..........May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)..........May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........May 29

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU.

CUBA, Geo. W. PALMER, at 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY, May 21.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th......11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st 11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th.....2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st 3:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6:20, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:20, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:20, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 6:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:20, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:20, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 6:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:40 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 2:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:20 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 4:54, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses, and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Chicago.

6 and 6:30 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.; via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:20 A. M., 12:20 (Ex.), 3:05, (Ex.,) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:35 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company, at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.

12 M., Jamaica express train.

2 P. M., Rockaway express train.

2:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.

3 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.

4 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Land at 4:37 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This route to Newport via Wickford will be open to travel on THURSDAY, May 1. Passengers can take the 8:00 A. M. express-train, via New-Haven Road, (Grand Central Depot,) and arrive at Newport at [illegible] P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.
NEWPORT, R. I., April 28, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Grove. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steam-boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.
ap16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 607 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 20 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, MAY 12, NOT FAR FROM Union-square, a GREEN SILK PURSE, with silver clasp. A reward will be paid by J. J. MORRIS corner University-place and 13th-st., or the purse alone may be returned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, May 13, quite a goodly number of persons interested in real estate matters were assembled, and the offerings by public auction were as follows: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, the lot, 22.2 by 51.6, and the four-story brick store thereon, known as No. 181 Reade-street, south side, 45.4 feet west of Washington-street. For this property there was a lively competition by bidding, which was superinduced by the knowledge of the fact that the premises were returning a good rate of rental, viz., $1,800 per year. Calvin Stevens became the purchaser for the sum of $16,800.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the lot of land, with the four-story brick store, 30 by 92.6, known as No. 101 Murray-street, north side, 83.11 feet west of Washington-street. The bidding was also very lively on this property, it being rented for $3,500 per year. J. J. Powers, the present occupant, purchased it for $33,000.

James M. Miller also readjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the leasehold premises situate on the east side of West Broadway, 50 feet south of White-street, and that of the leasehold premises situate on the south side of White-street, 50 feet east of West Broadway, to Tuesday, May 20, by order of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by public auction, the lot of land, 25 by 98.9, with the two-story brick house on front and the two-story frame house on rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Twenty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, No. 513. The premises are leasehold for twenty years from May 1, 1873, with covenants for two renewals; ground rent, $250 per year. They were nominally sold to Geo. Kuhn for $2,300.

The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100, known as No. 139 Fifty-ninth-street, were also nominally sold, by the same auctioneers, to H. Conrad, for the sum of $14,400.

The Supreme Court sale in foreclosure of the house and lot situate on the south side of East Fifty-second-street, 151 feet east of Second-avenue, was adjourned by Joseph McGuire to Tuesday, May 27, by order of F. C. White, Esq., referee.

J. M. Gibson, the well-known real estate dealer and auctioneer of Jersey City, has opened a new office at No. 31 Montgomery-street, corner of Greene-street, Jersey City. William Trist Bailey, late with V. K. Stevenson, Jr., has opened a real estate office at No. 152 Broadway, New-York. The sale of suburban lots at Queens, Inglewood, Long Island, was held by Jere. Johnson, yesterday, agreeable to announcement. Fourteen car-loads of people were taken to the grounds by an excursion-train from Hunter's Point. The result of the sale will be reported in THE TIMES of to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced:

Wednesday, May 14.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George DeForest Lord, Esq., referee, of the very valuable business property known as Nos 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, north-east corner of Twenty-first-street, embracing a plot of ground in size 102.5 by 96.9 by 98.9 by 123.11, with five four-story brick stores thereon. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George A. Black, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 410 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Also, public auction sales of the following building lots: Two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue; one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second-street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, and two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Ninth-avenue, east side, 50.7 feet south of Ninety-eighth-street.

By Wm. Kennelly, adjourned trustee sale of the following property, owned by Walter Roche. One lot, 25.2 by 100, with front and rear buildings thereon, No. 121 Baxter-street, east side, between Canal and Hester streets; three-story frame house, with lot, 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry-street, west side, 25 feet south of Park-st.; four houses, the lots each 25 by 94 feet, Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-street, east side, between Bayard and Canal-streets; and eight very desirable building lots on West Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, within a few feet of the Grand Boulevard, each 25 by 100.4 feet. Also, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 100.11 feet, on East One Hundred and Fifth-street, north side, 270 feet east of Madison-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of eight lots, with buildings thereon, located on East Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, in size each 25 by 100.5. Also, public auction sale of the five-story brown-stone-front French flat house and lot, No. 1,376 Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, lot 26.2 by 100, including 70 feet deep. Also, public auction sale of two lots with cottage-house thereon, located at Morrisania, Westchester County, and situate on Grove-avenue, north side, between First and Cliff streets, lots each 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth-street, lot 23.3 by 57.6. Also, similar sale, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of a three-story and basement brick house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9.

Exchange Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

A four-story brick store and lot, Reade-st., No. 181, s. s., 45.4 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22.2x51.6	$16,800

By James M. Miller.

A four-story brick store and lot, Murray-st., No. 101, n. s., 83.11 ft. w. of Washington-st., 30x92.5	$33,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 12.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 134th-st., 49.11x100	20,050
Boulevard and 11th-av. and 89th-st. and 90th-st., being 201.5 ft. front on Boulevard and 11th-av., and 325 on the streets, whole block	232,500
Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25x100	8,900
Centre-st., e. s., 29.4 ft. s. of Pearl-st., thence s. 44.7 ft. x thence e. 48.3 ft. to Park-st. at point 98 ft. s. of Pearl-st. x thence n. 50 ft., x thence w. 73.6 ft. to Centre-st. point of beginning	35,200
Columbia-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	12,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., thence s. 25 ft., x thence e. 55.5 ft., x thence n. 51 ft. x thence w. 100 ft.	27,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 27x50.2	19,500
Washington-st., n. e. corner Jay-st., thence n. 26.6 ft. x thence e. to Greenwich-st. at point 26.6 ft. n. of Jay-st., x thence s. 26.6 ft. to Jay-st., x thence w. 160 ft.	117,000
9th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.11	8,500
18th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x92	13,750
27th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d-av., 46.8x98.9	27,000
30th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9	66,000
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9	9,000
41st-st., n. s., 82 ft. e. of 11th-av., 38x98.9	11,000
43d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	1,500
43d-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	1,600
46th-st., s. s., 91.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5, leasehold	14,500
46th-st., s. s., 108.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5, leasehold	14,500
47th-st., s. s., 207.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.5x100.5	42,500
52d-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
53d-st., s. s., 202.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4	80,000
56th-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x65.8, leasehold	9,000
57th-st., n. s., 86 9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 17.9x100.4	16,000
57th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24x100.5	38,250
64th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	23,250
86th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	12,500
92d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8	9,250
114th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x100.10	18,000
115th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	3,000
124th-st., n. s., 267 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	16,000
134th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11	2,400
148th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., widened, 75x99.11; 148th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., widened, 125x99.11; 148th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; 147th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., widened, 25x99.11	25,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 82d-st., 75x60	30,000
Proposed new avenue, being first w. of 8th-av., being centre line of block between 148th and 149th sts., thence n. 129.11 ft. along said avenue, x thence n. 75 ft., x thence s. 129.11 ft., by thence e. 75 ft.	7,000
Vermilyea-av., n. w. corner of Emerson-st., 100x150; Sherman-av., n. w. corner of Hawthorne-st., 100x100	12,000
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Dyckman-st., 200x150	9,000
7th-av., s. w. corner 148th-st., 24.11x100	8,250
10th-av., s. e. corner 158d-st., 21.9x100	11,300
11th av., n. e. corner 89th-st., 17x23.2x23.2x23.2, gore	80

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x90	$16,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Bleecker-st., No. 293, s. e. corner Barrow-st., 5 years, per year	$1,700
Greenwich-st., No. 158, 2 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

GEO. B. WALTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 5½ PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 12.

Rents collected; care of property taken; tenement property managed; prompt attention given to investing money on bond and mortgage; property rented, sold, and exchanged.

A REAL BARGAIN.—NO. 23 EAST 48TH-st.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fourteen rooms, 14x65x100, now being put in first-class order throughout, painted and frescoed; price $14,500; very easy terms. Apply at L. MENDELSON'S, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 18x65. Apply to
WM. C. LESTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENDID land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement brown-stone front houses Nos. 245 and 247; price $16,000 and $17,000. Inquire on premises.

ALWAYS ON HAND—HOUSES; FURnished and unfurnished, with immediate possession. For lists, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st., and No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Charles Cooper, situated on Bushwick-av., Boulevard, Evergreen-av., and Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a large house, containing all the modern conveniences, with carriage-house, large barn, &c.; the grounds comprise about forty lots, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; the property is well located, with first-class surroundings; to close the estate, would sell the house with four or twelve lots, or the whole, as parties may desire, on easy terms. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 207 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, ONLY five minutes' walk from South Ferry, the three-story, high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 52 Sidney-place, between State and Joralemon sts., in good order; immediate possession; can be seen from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. Park-place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR EXchange for good Northern property, a tract of land comprising 5,000 acres, situated on the Suwannee River, sixty miles from Cedar Keys, the terminus of the Cedar Keys and Fernandina Railroad, Florida. The river is navigable for 100 miles above the property. The land is high and level, and the soil very rich, a large portion producing one bale of cotton to the acre—the virgin land, after being cleared, raising excellent sugar-cane. The tract has a large growth of timber, consisting of live oak, hickory, red berry, cherry, sweet gum, oak, magnolia, and pine. The country abounds in every description of game. The climate is delightful for invalids, and to any one who desires a most pleasant Winter home, and at the same time to plant and manufacture, the location is one of the best in the South.

By the projected coastwise canal, vessels will leave the Gulf at Cedar Keys, and pass by this property, connecting it with all important points on the coast. Title perfect.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
No. 202 Broadway,
or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000—For sale, on a pleasant avenue, a French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels; fruit-trees, shade-trees; lot, 50 by 175. Terms easy. Address MELLICK BROS., No. 6 Pine-st., or OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; payements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 295, New-York.

FOR SALE.

The well-known residence of Adams Bailey at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by city mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat, complete with horses, carriages, and furniture; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MEREdith, six miles from Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., a grass farm of 300 acres, with first class farm-house and all necessary outbuildings and stalls for 60 head of cattle; the house and stable for two horses and pasture for two cows, $250 a year rent; the whole farm for $420 a year. Address ALONZO FLACK, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR A butcher's stand in this City or Brooklyn, a first-class brick dwelling and wine and lager-beer saloon, in a good location, on a principal avenue, within three-quarters of an hour from this City by steam-boat. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 31.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY FARM near Caldwell on easy terms: eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location, fertile soil, healthy, and fast-improving neighborhood. Price, $15,000—only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILES PANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FOR SEASON or year, in High-st., a first-class place; house completely furnished; handsome grounds; garden made; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, stable; near depot, churches, schools, &c. Apply on premises to Mrs. N. H. STOCKWELL, or at No. 54 South-st., New-York, to M. C. GASPER.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, out-houses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located sea-side for cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, IN Westchester County, an estate of 140 acres, only seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable for residence or as a speculation; can be bought very low.
OGDEN & CLARK,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from the station, a pretty Swiss cottage of eight rooms, together with two or six acres of land. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON BAYSIDE Shore, Long Island, old homestead of Mickle Estate; two acres, eighteen rooms, cellar, ice and wash houses, fine bathing, boating, and fishing, plenty of shade, near the depot. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., or C. W. ROGERS, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE (twelve rooms) and sixty-seven acres land in Washington Valley, N. J. Inquire of NOAH W. PIKE, Plainfield, N. J., or F. E. BLACKWELL, No. 247 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM OF 160 ACRES ON THE NEW-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, thirty miles from 42d-st.; price, $50,000. Also, 100 acres on Croton Lake, with water front, $30,000.
T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d-av.

VIRGINIA FARM, ELK HILL, 1,200 acres, twelve mules, eight oxen, tools, and growing crops; fine buildings. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWENTY acres near village of West Farms in the new part of the city. Price $4,000 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MOST beautiful country-seat in Westchester County, near depot. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.—IN CATSKILL, NEAR THE village line, a furnished house containing thirteen rooms, with ample grounds; on the edge of a grove; having a mountain view; an abundance of fruit; a garden planted with Summer vegetables, and the use of two or three cows.

Rent $800 for four months, and if desired a month longer, on the same terms.

A span of horses, carriage, &c., may remain on the premises if desired, at a moderate additional expense. Inquire at office of C. D. NEWMAN, Esq., No. 80 Nassau-st., or address H. G. HADDEN, Box No. 101 Catskill Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FURNISHed, to let, twenty-five miles from City, and two miles from Kensico Depot, Harlem Railroad. The house is 50x40, contains twelve rooms, attic and cellar, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, piazzas on all sides, with as much land as desired; cow, and use of horse and buggy, if wanted; location pleasant and healthy. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE MILE FROM THE STATION—A very desirable house, fully furnished, in perfect order, and has all the conveniences of a city house, as gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; four lots of ground surround the house; rent only $1,000 per annum. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ELEGANT French flats, three first floors and basements, and two second floors, very handsomely finished, on East 79th-st., No. 307; beautiful location; wide street, grand entrance to the Park; convenient to boat for down town. Inquire on the premises.
E. KILPATRICK.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF six and three-fourth acres, with fine house, garden, stable, &c., on the old road to King's Bridge, and about one three-quarter miles from Central Bridge, in the new part of the City. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A FURNISHED HOUSE, finely located; stable, garden, fruit, &c.; one hour by rail and two minutes from depot. Rent to 1st of November $750, or $1,000 per annum. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story house No. 518 West 23d-st.; rent, $1,200; neighborhood excellent.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FLOORS AND ROOMS TO LET—UNfurnished, in the first-class and newly-painted house, No. 42 University-place; terms moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—SECOND AND PART OF THIRD floor of a new brown-stone front house overlooking Harlem River; beautiful location; to a small family of adults; rent low. Inquire on the premises, 133d-st., first house west of 4th-av.

MORRISTOWN.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished cottages and country seats to rent for Summer season or year. Farms and residences for sale and exchange. Morristown office, two doors from P. O. J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville; five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire at No. 164 West 34th-st. Rent, $800.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEment to let, to a small family. Inquire on the premises, No. 101 King-st.; rent, $35 per month.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED house, complete in every particular; spacious, has gas, furnace; beautiful grounds; capital surroundings; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE, 25x110. BASEment and sub-basement, No. 429 Broome-st., one block from Broadway. Apply to C. H. F. AHRENS & CO., on the premises.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let; good location for doctor's office. At No. 214 10th-st., near 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WILL BE TAKEN CARE of by an American man and wife during the absence of the family, three to six months; references the very best. Address Mrs. Lawrence, Astor-place Savings Banks, care Wm. J. Pearse.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (widow,) a gentleman's house to care for the Summer; no children; good references. Call at No. 590 3d-av., two flights up, front.

A TRUSTWORTHY MARRIED WOman with ten years' first-class reference wishes to take charge of a gentleman's residence during the Summer. Call at No. 685 6th-av., shoe-store.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE and few acres of land; price not to exceed $5,000; situation must be unexceptionable; Westchester County preferred, if not over an hour's ride from this City. Send full particulars to R. A. N., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY PLACE, ON WEST bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands, with water front, fifty acres or less. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale.

Bradhurst Estate.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
CONSISTING OF

126 LOTS,

LOCATED ON
ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,
147TH, 148TH, AND 149TH STS.,
AND 10TH-AV.,
Will be Sold at Auction,
By Order of the Heirs
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
On Tuesday, May 20, 1873,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS FINE ESTATE

Is most beautifully situated on high ground, natural soil, good drainage of even grade, and has

VERY EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE EAST RIVER,
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.

Is completed beyond this property to 155th-st.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

The construction of which is now almost a certainty, will bring this property within twenty-five minutes travel from City Hall. TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Bradhurst family for SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three, five, or seven years.

Full covenant warrantee deeds.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished purchasers free of charge.

HENRY NICOLL,
Attorney for
H. M. & E. L. BRADHURST.
No. 30 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FRONTING ON CENTRAL-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTEEN VILLA PLOTS,

situate on the westerly side of the Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge. The land is high, and has commanding water and inland views. For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-JERSEY.

EXECUTORS' SALE
of
CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS
in the
CITY OF BAYONNE,
PAMRAPO,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.
FIFTY TRAINS DAILY.
ONLY TWENTY PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED WITHIN FIVE YEARS.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

Will sell at public auction, by order of the executors of JAMES CURRIE, deceased,
ON MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873,
at 1½ P. M., on the premises.

125 DESIRABLE LOTS

fronting on 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th sts., and Avenues C and D, in the Third Ward of the City of Bayonne, but four minutes' walk from Pamrapo station.

SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, STREETS CURBED.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 1 P. M., from the foot of Liberty-st. For maps and free passes, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE,
at
ORANGE, N. J.,
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873,
at 3½ P. M., on the premises,
26 CHOICE
BUILDING LOTS,
Near Brick Church and Junction Stations,
Fronting on Clinton, Norwood, and Halsted sts., and Maple and Elmwood avs.,
IN THE MIDST OF FINE IMPROVEMENTS.
REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.
Only twenty per cent. cash required within three years.
ALSO,

modern-built house and grounds on Springdale-av., opposite residence of W. P. Condit, Esq.; house contains thirteen rooms, two stories, and French roof; grounds 100x240, and only a few minutes' walk from new railroad station. Terms of sale made known on the premises on the day of sale.

Parties wishing to attend the sale from New York will take the 2½ train from foot of Barclay-st.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Cone-st., Orange, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT
TRUSTEES' SALE OF
EASTERN BOULEVARD LOTS,
Valuable Water Fronts.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
100 LOTS
On 71st, 72d, 73d, and 74th sts.,
and
Avenue A, (Eastern Boulevard,)
and
Avenue B. Water Fronts.

The undersigned, as trustees for the present owners, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 22d, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 100 lots, located on the above Boulevard streets and avenue, with water fronts. The sale will be absolute, without any reserve whatever.

Henry Clausen, Jr.; Adolph Levinger, Trustees.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of Adolph Levinger, No. 261 Broadway.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

RIVER VIEW PROPERTY,
(Opposite Belleville.)
BELMOUNT, FOR SALE.

This elegant country-seat, on the banks of the beautiful River Passaic, will be offered for sale in 400 lots on THURSDAY, May 15. This superb estate rests upon a high ridge, with a river view of many miles, Orange Mountain in the west, New-York, Jersey City, Staten Island, Newark and Elizabeth on the south and east.

Is within six miles of New-York, and one mile from Newark City line, accessible by Midland, Newark, and Paterson railways and horse-cars. Time from New-York, thirty minutes. Location equal to the most beautiful slopes on the Hudson. Investments here cannot fail to pay enormous profits.

Fine music. Lunch before the sale. Railroad passes and maps procured free of charge of O. H. PIERSON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.; JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York, or of the agents, BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark. Train leaves by 23d-st. and Chamber-street ferries at 11½ A. M. Terms, ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; thirty per cent. in thirty days, when deeds will be ready; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.

Title perfect.

BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st. Newark, agents for owner. Refer by permission to Frederick S. Tappen, Esq., President Gallatin National Bank, New-York, and National State Bank, Newark.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
} Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV., 79TH AND 82D STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, west side of 9th-av., 50.7 feet south of 98th-st.

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side of 79th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 4th-av.

EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, north side of 82d-st., 98 feet east of Avenue A.

SUMMER RESORTS

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CROSSMON HOUSE,
THOUSAND ISLANDS,
Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y.

This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quite romantic and healthy resort, this place

HAS NO SUPERIOR,

abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America.

For particulars address
C. CROSSMON & SON.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, New-York, will open for guests JUNE 16. Board $4 per day. Four trains daily during the season from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. A desirable furnished cottage to let, with board at the hotel.
J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

BOARD FOR A COUPLE.—A SECOND-story room, with front and side windows, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; a most desirable location for Summer, in the healthiest and pleasantest part of the City; fine air, and cool. Apply at or address No. 436 Clinton-av., between Gates and Green avs.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, will open about June 1. Good rooms can be secured at reasonable terms. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

THE WEST END, FORT WASHINGTON.—This new hotel, located opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, in all its appointments first class, and within quick communication with all business centres, will open about May 25. For rooms address
CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SMITH HOUSE,
CORNWALL, ON HUDSON.

This first-class Summer house will be open on the 15th May.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THE UNITED States Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 15, and will positively remain open until Oct. 1. For terms, address M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

NORWOOD HOTEL, NORWOOD, N. J., will be opened May 24. For particulars, address
A. H. KNOX, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, N. J., will open June 1, for the reception of company.
D. A. CROWELL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A VICTORIA FOR SALE, MADE BY Brewster, of Broome-st.; good order. Apply at No. 128 West 18th-st., private stable.

VICTORIA FOR SALE, MADE BY Brewster & Baldwin; has been little used; slip covers, steel tires. Apply to Mr. SNOWDEN, Fourth-avenue Railroad Depot, corner 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN COACH, IN PERfect order, built by Brewster, of Broome-st. Apply at private stable, Nos. 146 and 148 West 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED room, with good substantial board, for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, near 6th-av. and 23d-st.; terms per week, $8 each. Address HOME, *Times* West-side Advertisement Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

SECOND FLOOR ON 5TH-AV., ALSO other rooms with private table if desired; furnished and unfurnished rooms in choice locations found by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 688 6th-av.

A FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, SUITable for one family, to let, with first-class board, in modern brown-stone house; delightful location, near Madison-av. cars and Central Park, No. 118 East 78th-st. No other boarders.

NO. 246 WEST 43D-ST., TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM BROADWAY.—A private family would rent their second floor to a small family of adults, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, occupied by a strictly private family, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A second floor, (four rooms,) nicely furnished. Reference required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms, and liberal table; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Furnished rooms to rent, with partial board; two rooms on parlor floor; house and all appointments strictly first class.

NO. 150 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., with board, pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house, location, table, &c., first class; references.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or for light housekeeping, from $3 to $8 per week.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can have a furnished or unfurnished front room and board with a small private family. 251 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SPACIOUS AND richly-furnished second floor, en suite or separately, with board; also family and single rooms; Summer prices.

TO LET—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, also a large bath-room, all on the same floor, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

TO RENT.—TWO LARGE, DELIGHTFULLY cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, for one or two gentlemen, in Association Building, corner of 23d-st and 4th-av., Room No. 10.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room in a German private family, for single gentleman, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.; references.

NO. 36 EAST 49TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Madison-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.

Desirable rooms for a family only, for the Summer or year.

NO. 80 LEXINGTON-AV.—A LARGE front room, second story; also small on third story, with board. References given and required.

NO. 7 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, for a family or party of gentlemen; also room for single gentleman.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Pleasant, well-furnished back parlor; also other lodging-rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen; Summer prices.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board. Transient or permanent.

NO. 111 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT front room on second floor for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET in a quiet house, with board, at No. 111 West 34th-st.; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINgle gentleman can find a pleasant home in a private family, living in own house. No. 132 East 30th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—Double and single; from $2 50 to $5. No. 476 West 22d-st.

NO. 334 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY and newly furnished rooms on second floor, to let, with first-class board.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 226 EAST 39TH-ST.—ACCOMMOdations for a few boarders.

NO. 255 WEST 26TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The undersigned would inform those of the City who wish a home in the country during the hot Summer months, that he has decided to open his large and commodious dwelling for their benefit. It is located five miles from the Middleburg Railroad depot, on a good road and pleasant corner. The rooms are large and well ventilated. For the lovers of nature she has funished splendid places of retreat, delightful in the hot days of Summer. For further particulars address HORATIO GATES, Breakabeen, Schoharie, N. Y. Price, per day, $1. HORATIO GATES.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river; fine drives; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; good stabling. References exchanged. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE INSTITUTE, Clark's Hill, Stamford, Conn., will open for boarders about the 20th inst., under new management; good and plentiful table; ample stabling. For terms and further particulars apply on premises, or at No. 12 Lafayette-place, City.

AT STAMFORD.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, from June 15; City conveniences, lawn, croquet-ground, stabling, &c.; ten minutes from depot; one hour from City. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

A FAMILY, OR A PARTY OF FOUR OR five persons, can have three delightful rooms and board in one of the pleasantest houses on the Hill, at Catskill. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Catskill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A LARGE CASH BUSINESS.—One of the largest and best-located wholesale and retail clothing manufacturing establishments in the City for sale; sales, $250,000 to $300,000 per year; favorable lease; rent low; parties wishing to retire from business is the reason for selling. Address, with real name, C. F. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN OF good address wanted with a few thousand dollars cash to take an interest in a well-established legitimate business, which can be largely increased. Principals only need address STAMPS, No. 308 West 23d-st., West Side *Times* Office.

STATE RIGHTS, IN AN EXCEEDINGLY valuable patent. Come and examine it. It speaks for itself. Large profits, and a special demand for it just now. Good real estate taken in exchange. F. MANCHA, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 9.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF $40,000 can be made by an investment of $10,000 for a few weeks on first-class security, besides a position insuring a handsome yearly income for occasional services. Address TREASURER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RESPONSIble party with $3,000 to engage in a perfectly safe and profitable business. Call on or address W. E. DAVENPORT, No. 123 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO NIGHT!
S. P. AVERY'S AUCTION
OF COSTLY PAINTINGS,
AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV.

Please attend early, as the sale begins with fine works.

LETTER-BOXES

Of every description suitable for offices, stores and private dwellings, supplied and affixed; iron boxes for office doors, hallways, and basements; from $1 50 to $3 50. E. COFFEY, No. 299 Broadway, second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered for 11.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
FROU FROU.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE,
FROU FROU.
POSITIVELY
THE
LAST
TIMES
THIS SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19, will be produced, after elaborate preparation, a new drama of great interest, entitled

WITHOUT A HEART,

for which Miss AGNES ETHEL has been specially re-engaged, and which will introduce to the public a young lady of this City, who will on this occasion make her first appearance on any stage.

Box-sheet for the first nights of this play now open.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS.
J. KOCH & CO..........................Proprietors

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
THIS, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8,
WITH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME:

1. Overture, "Masaniello"..........Auber
2. Selections," Preciosa"..........Weber
3. Allegretto, "Eighth Symphony"......Beethoven
4. Waltz, "Artists' Life"..........Strauss
5. Cavalry March..........Schubert
(adapted for orchestra by Liszt.)
6. Reverie.
7. Dance of the Wood-Nymphs, { Symphony / Im Walde } ....Raff.
8. Selections, "First Act Lohengrin"........Wagner
9. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
10. Amaryllis, air composed by King Louis XIII.
11. Waltz, "Wine, Woman, and Song"........Strauss
12. March..........Michaelis

Admission, 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden.

PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN

The new pantomime,

AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.

THE SENSATION GYMNAST,

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholemew as Clown and Pantaloon.
Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. PITTERI.
CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, at 1½ o'clock.
The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association will give a grand performance, in aid of the
POOR CHILDREN'S PICNIC FUND.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
TRYING IT ON.

To be followed by Tobin's celebrated comedy,
THE HONEYMOON.

Duke Aranza	Mr. John H. Bird
Jacques	Mr. Henry Leslie
Orlando	Mr. Alfred de Cordova
Count Montalban	Mr. Gilbert Van Peet
Balthazar	Mr. S Wallin
Lopez	Mr. C. M. Tremain
Juliana	Mrs. Sheridan Shook
Volanta	Mrs. William H. Goodyear
Zamora	Miss Lillie Hollander

Servants, rustics, &c.

Tickets can be had at the box-office of the theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

RUBINSTEIN—MEHLIG.
Mlle. LIEBHART'S BENEFIT,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 16.

Only joint appearance in America of ANTON RUBINSTEIN and Miss ANNA MEHLIG, who will, on this occasion, for the first and only time, play

SCHUMANN'S ANDANTE AND VARIATIONS,
(for two pianos.)

This will positively be Miss MEHLIG'S last appearance in America, as she sails for Europe on the 17th inst. In addition to the above attractive selection, the following distinguished artists will appear in a most attractive programme: Mlle. Pauline Canissa, soprano; Mlle. Anna Drasdil, contralto; Mons. Emile Sauret, violin virtuoso, (his last appearance in America;) Mr. H. Millard, tenor, and Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART, soprano.

Mons. REMBIELINSKI and Sig. AGRAMONTE, Conductors. Admission $1. Reserved seats ($1 extra) can now be had at usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK..........................Director
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 P. M., positively the only appearance of PAULINE LUCCA and CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MIGNON.

Subscribers and others wishing to retain their seats will make application at the Academy.

BELLEW'S FAREWELL READING.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, under auspices of the Dry-goods Clerks' Early Closing and Benevolent Association.

The last appearance this season in America of the Shakespeare of readers,

J. M. BELLEW,

With an entirely new programme. Hon. J. R. Brady will preside.

Tickets $1, at Schirmer's, and No. 114 Broadway.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE RECITALS.

STEINWAY HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT FIVE IN AMERICA OF MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

THE PROGRAMME for Wednesday consists of six sonatas of Beethoven, (Op. 27, 31; 53, 53, 109, 111.) The remaining five recitals will be given on afternoons of FRIDAY, May 16; SATURDAY, May 17; MONDAY, May 19; TUESDAY, May 20, and THURSDAY EVENING, May 22. Can still be had at Steinway's. Admission to single recital, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Can be had at usual ticket-offices.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERsary of the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, will take place THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Home. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally are invited to attend.

GEN. KILPATRICK, ASSOCIATION Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 14. Subject—*The American Stump.* Tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gurley's, under hall. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual commencement of the Columbia College Law School, will take place at the Academy of Music, on 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the graduating class, and the annual prizes will be awarded. Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT will address the graduating class; WM. D. FOULKE, Esq. will address the Alumni, and GEORGE INGRAHAM, Esq., of the class of 1873, will deliver the Valedictory oration.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1873. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'
(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S. Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th st.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST TO SING AND lead in an Episcopal Church. Address G. O., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK OF DIVORCE.
SATURDAY, May 17,
LAST MATINEE
OF
DIVORCE.

*** TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, May 14, BENEFIT of Miss LINDA DIETZ.

*** MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, BENEFIT of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT,
MAY 20,
FIRST PRODUCTION OF
A novel play of POWERFUL EMOTIONAL CHARACTER, entitled
MADELEIN MOREL.

By Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based upon the latest and most brilliant work of Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, to be given with the most elaborate surroundings and an extraordinary cast.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

THIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14,
BENEFIT OF
Miss LINDA DIETZ.
On which occasion she will appear as GRACE in the 231st performance of
DIVORCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Commences at 7¾ o'clock,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

MR. CHAS. FECHTER AS MONTE CRISTO
EVERY NIGHT IN
The Magnificent Romantic Drama of
MONTE CRISTO.

Produced with the most elaborate and ingenious scenic and mechanical illusions ever presented upon the American stage.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. C. T. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. GOLDEN, Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. MEADE, PEAKES, PIERCE, CHAPMAN, BEMES, SEBLE, and others.

Grand FECHTER Matinée SATURDAY.

*** Seats may be secured twenty days in advance. Application by mail or telegraph directed to the Manager will be promptly attended to. Box-office open from 8 to 6 daily.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST SIXTEEN NIGHTS
AND
LAST THREE MATINEES
in New-York of
MR.
SOTHERN.
LAST FOUR WEEKS
of the
PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
AND EVERY SATURDAY, at 1½, until MAY 31,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING!
An Original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.
Presented by the
FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.
BOX BOOK OPEN
AND SEATS SECURED TILL END OF SEASON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth..................Manager and Proprietor
The celebrated English tragedienne,
MISS NEILSON,
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
as
AMY ROBSART,
in Halliday's grand historical and romantic drama, as played by her at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, for
OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS..........as.......LEICESTER

Entire New Scenery, Costumes, Armors, Appointments, Music, Mechanical Effects, and an increased Auxiliary Force and Corps de Ballet of nearly 200 PERSONS.

To secure a choice of places, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch ticket-office at Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

The Fifth Edition of
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
First time in America of
ALA,
the wonderful European Gymnast.

The WILSON BROTHERS, Mlle. MORLACCHI, WILLIAM and HENRY JEE, the Child "AMERICUS," Mme. C. V. WINTERBURN, and the RUSSIAN SEXTETTE, will all appear in their unrivalled specialties.

Twelve entirely new scenes. The whole Pantomime thoroughly reconstructed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. W. KEENE.

Benefit of
MR. T. W. KEENE.

EVENING AT 8. BENEFIT of MR. T. W. KEENE The performances will commence with the new drama of FOUR KNAVES AND THE PACK, concluding with HANDY ANDY.	AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST TIMES of the pantomimist and actor, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in his sensation drama, entitled JACK HARKAWAY, replete with stirring incidents and wonderful EFFECTS.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, joint benefit of Messrs. J. J. WALLACE and T. L. CONNOR.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

STEINWAY HALL. BELLEW.

Farewell Readings, Thursday Evening, May 15.

J. M. BELLEW.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Not Ashamed of His Trade, (by Madison Morton); Belshazzar's Feast, (Arnold); The Glove and the Lions, (Leigh Hunt); The Eatanswill Election. (Dickens).

Part II.—King Lear—The Curse of Goneril, (Shakespeare); The Children, (Dickens); Battle of Fontenoy, (Davis); Major Namby, (Wilkie Collins).

Seats $1, at Schirmer's, 114 Broadway, and the hall.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,

In the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
will positively close
MONDAY, May 12.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 5th-av.
FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
TILL MAY 20 AND 21,
When they will be sold at auction for account of Messrs. W. K. O'BRIEN & BROTHER.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1873, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS.
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,

offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various grades; elegant designs; richly carved and trimmed with foreign wood; warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below store prices, at manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th-st., near the 6th-av., will be open on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, from 8 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews. Those present will have an opportunity of hearing the new choir under the leadership of Mr. H. P. Danks. The service composed for the opening Sunday, (May 18,) will be rehearsed. The present and former members, with their friends, are cordially invited to attend, and help to revive the happy days of the old Parish of St. Stephen.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

TOWN TOPICS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Efforts to Call a Special Meeting—The Disaffected Members.

In order to facilitate the business of the City Government, the members of the Board of Aldermen favorable to the recent nominations made by the Mayor, endeavored yesterday to have a special meeting of the board called for the purpose of having the nominations confirmed. Mr. Pinckney, the Clerk, made out the necessary form, and it was signed by Messrs. Billings, Monheimer, Falconer, Vance, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Kehr. Another signature, however, was required to make the call a legal one, but the seven dissatisfied Aldermen remained firm, and none of them could be got to agree to a special meeting.

They believe that by holding out, the Mayor will be compelled to make concessions to secure the election of his own nominees. The four Tammany Aldermen have, therefore, hopes of securing something for their friends, but it is more than doubtful if they can succeed. Mr. Kehr, who voted with them on Monday, signed yesterday the requisition for a special meeting, which shows that he is not altogether in accord with them. The Tammany representatives on the Board will find that Mayor Havemeyer will have none of their nominees. Public opinion yesterday strongly condemned the action of Aldermen Cooper, Van Schaick, Kehr, and Koch in obstructing the consideration of the Mayor's nominations on Monday last.

It was rumored last evening that Mr. Clausen, who has not yet taken his seat, would sign the call for a special meeting to-day, and that it was probable a meeting would be held on Thursday afternoon. The Mayor, it is said, has other nominations to send in for confirmation, and he is, therefore, anxious that the proposed meeting should take place.

The usual number of applicants made their appearance at the Mayor's office yesterday, but only a few received an audience. The loungers discussed the "state of affairs," and predicted that the combination of the disaffected Aldermen would be broken up to-day.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

A Reply to a Slanderous Editorial—The Projected Cable.

The members of the Cotton Exchange, in consequence of certain strictures by the *Tribune* upon their course in indorsing the project of a cheap telegraphic company, became indignant, and held a meeting yesterday to take action in the matter. There was a very large attendance. Mr. S. D. Harrison occupied the chair. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. Cranshaw, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, read the following report, which was received with loud applause:

To the Members of the New-York Cotton Exchange:

The undersigned committee appointed by your President on the 9th ult., in relation to a new projected cable, beg leave to submit for your consideration a slanderous editorial which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* of Saturday last.

If we alone were interested, it would never occur to us to take notice of such an attack, coming, as it does, in the interest of the monopolies which we are engaged in trying to break down; but if any committee of your body is to succeed in carrying out your wishes, they must not only have, as each member of your committee now has, a consciousness of right, but they must also have the confidence of the country, whose co-operation we desire. We have, therefore, thought it best, before taking any action, to come back to the charge, in order that you may either confirm the action of the previous meeting, and of your President, or pursue such other course as may seem most likely to accomplish the desired result.

No member of this committee is willing to stand in the way of its accomplishment, and all will cheerfully give way to any other appointments that you may prefer to make.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. G. CRANSHAW,
HENRY HENTZ,
C. A. CARTON,
S. RANGER,
J. P. NEGROPONTE,
Committee on Projected Cable.

Mr. Cranshaw then read the editorial of the *Tribune* which reflected upon the good sense of the Cotton Exchange officials, stating that they were "hoodwinked" by the managers of the Southern and Atlantic and Franklin Companies, acting in concert with the agents of the Direct United States Cable Company. Mr. Cranshaw said that, until he came into the room on the day of the former meeting, he did not know that there was such a concern as the Direct United States Cable Company in existence, and of course he could not have operated in their interests knowingly. He said that the animus of the article was clear, and every one he had conversed with on the subject knew where it originated.

The Chairman said he thought it was fitting that he should say a few words regarding the matter. So far as he was concerned, he had not been approached as to the gentlemen who should be appointed on the committee. He selected those gentlemen to serve on the committee who seemed most likely to interest themselves in the cable project and bring the matter to success. It never occurred to him that any member of the committee might be interested in any undertaking of a competing character, for he felt that if any gentleman so interested was appointed he would be honorable enough not to serve. [Applause.]

The Chairman spoke of the importance of the subject to the Cotton Exchange, and of the necessity that action in the matter should command the confidence of this country and of Europe. The report of the committee was then adopted.

Mr. M. B. Fielding, Vice President, then moved that the following resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Exchange, be adopted, saying that it seemed wise to let the commercial houses of the world know that the Exchange indorsed what the committee proposed:

Resolved, That the article in the New-York *Tribune* commenting slanderously on the action of our organization looking to the encouragement of an independent cable line to Europe, is received with indignation; and the unwarrantable insinuations embraced in said article are as strongly condemned as are the monopolies that inspired its writing.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the appointment of the committee consisting of W. G. Cranshaw, of Cranshaw & Co.; H. Hentz, of the firm of Hentz & Co.; S. Ranger, of the firm of Tatman & Co.; J. P. Negroponte, of the firm of Ram Bros.; and Mr. C. A. Easton; and, in our opinion, the President has displayed great judgment and discrimination in its composition, embracing as it does in its representation four houses whose moneyed contributions to the support of the present monopolies is at least equal to any similar number engaged in the cotton trade, with the addition of the valuable services of our Chairman of the Committee on Information and Statistics.

Resolved, That the committee named have our entire confidence, and we strongly commend them to the Press, the exchanges and commercial houses of the country; and we believe that by prompt and united co-operation of all interests deserving relief from the present despotic monopolies, independence of them will be assured.

Mr. Miller objected to the word "slanderously," in the resolutions.

Mr. Fielding thought that the word was used fittingly.

Mr. B. B. Baker thought that the Exchange should not favor any particular cable company, but should encourage competition in telegraphing.

The resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. T. Moran's Sketches.

We lately took great pleasure in looking over a number of sketches made by Mr. Thomas Moran in the Yellow Stone region. They were, of course, extremely interesting on account of their entirely unique and picturesque subject-matter. The Geysers, both spouting and in repose, the singularly-shaped beds of mineral matter deposited by the springs, the lovely and lofty terraces built by the slow and silent action of the waters, the unfamiliar vegetation and the wild and broken surface of the land—all these are features of which any at all adequate rendering must be interesting. Mr. Moran's sketches certainly were so. But their greatest interest does not lie in their subject-matter so much as in the artist's own qualities which they display. The prevailing characteristic of the sketches is not, as might have been expected, boldness or brilliancy, but extreme delicacy. The drawing is necessarily slight, and not specially remarkable in any regard. But the color is very beautiful. The effects are extremely varied and subtle, and most of the color pure and strong. Mr. Moran has seized it with facility and fixed it with precision. There are some water-views, and some combinations of the strange rock color, of which we have seldom seen the equal in refined and firm rendering. These sketches of Mr. Moran bespeak the trained perceptions of a gifted and conscientious artist. He has just finished a considerable series of drawings from them for Mr. Jay Cooke.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A Protest Against Reducing the Salaries of the Judiciary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association of the Bar was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, W. M. Evarts in the chair. The Treasurer reported the funds on hand to be $6,647 24, and the number of members on the roll of the Association 611. The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Association: Walter Howe, No. 90 Broadway; Octavius J. Norris, No. 140 Church-street; Charles H. Knox, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street; William C. Witter, No. 34 Beach-street; David J. Dean, No. 82 Nassau-street; Edward B. Hilton, No. 257 Broadway; Theodore Aub, No. 4 Warren-street, and Jacob I. Werner Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Delafield, for the Special Committee on Law-reporting, presented a report condemning the present plan of reporting law cases. Seven independent law reporters are engaged in furnishing printed reports of law cases, filling a large number of volumes annually. In England only a few over 1,000 volumes have been issued from 1307 to 1872, and yet these were found to be too many. In New-York City alone in seventy-nine years, from 1794 to 1873, there have been issued 588 volumes, and in the State no less than 2,012 volumes, two-thirds of which are utterly worthless. The cause of this multiplicity of volumes—containing, as they do, many reports of the same case—is the desire for book-making, a feature which will always exist while a market can be found for the books. The reports are often prolix and reckless, many times unnecessarily delayed, and several of them incorrect. The State and Supreme Courts have official reporters, who are paid a salary, and who have as part of their duties to furnish law reports, which could be used as authority and be sold at a cheap and uniform rate of charge; but many of the judges have neglected to furnish their opinions to these reporters, and the official reports have been incomplete. This has led to the publication of unauthorized reports at a price which might suit the editor and publisher. The committee, while thinking that the State should furnish official reports of all judicial decisions, furnished by reporters of ability, independent of both judge and people, could not at present recommend any definite plan to remedy the evil.

The report was adopted, and 2,500 copies ordered to be printed, and circulated among the members of the Bench and Bar. The committee was, by resolution, retained, to receive suggestions looking toward a remedy of the evil.

The following resolutions were offered by E. F. Shepard, and adopted:

Resolved, That this association heartily recommend that the ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New-York, should be revised, and, as far as possible, codified.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to his honor the Mayor, and both branches of the Common Council.

Mr. Carter moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by several persons:

Resolved, That the members of this Association have viewed with concern and regret the introduction into the act, recently passed to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York, of a provision diminishing the compensation of the Judges of the Superior, Civil and Criminal Courts in this City and County, and that they feel called upon to express their conviction that this measure besides being of doubtful validity, so far as it relates to tribunals created by the Constitution, is exceedingly unwise.

Resolved, That the maintenance of a learned and upright judiciary—always one of the prime objects of an enlightened government—is a paramount necessity in this great Metropolis; that the vast pecuniary interests, and the enormous commerce which have their centre there, look mainly to such a judiciary for protection against the hazards and perils to which they are exposed; and that, without a just and fearless administration of the law, the best contrived plans for reform in the administration of our local government, and the introduction of order, integrity and economy, in place of confusion, wastefulness, and fraud, will prove wholly abortive and valueless; and that in the judgment of this association the City of New-York can neither reach the high destiny which awaits it nor maintain its present pre-eminence, without the aid of a judiciary thoroughly enlightened and pure, and that to secure such an establishment was one of the main purposes for which this association was formed, and has been its principal work.

Resolved, That the duties and labors devolved upon the Superior, Civil, and Criminal Courts of this City and County are so arduous, exacting, and responsible as to require for their adequate performance whatever there is in the profession of the law most eminent for character and ability; and that these high qualifications cannot be permanently secured upon the Bench without establishing a measure of compensation in some degree equivalent to the rewards which such talents command in private stations.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the salaries of the Judges of the Superior, Civil, and Criminal Courts, in this City and County, prior to the recent reduction, were in no sense excessive, and that a return by the Legislature to the salaries as then established would be a wise policy and greatly in the interest of true economy.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly, with the respectful request that the same be laid before the honorable bodies over which they respectively preside.

The presentation of the above resolutions was applauded, and they were promptly adopted without debate.

Mr. Van Winkle, after alluding to the duty of the Association of the Bar not to allow such a sad event as the death of a Chief Justice of the United States to pass without some official notice, and with the understanding that a general meeting of the Bar was to be held on the subject, moved that the President appoint a committee of five to co-operate with any such meeting, and to represent the association on that occasion. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Messrs. Van Winkle, Emott, Bosworth, Stoughton, Carter.

The meeting then adjourned.

Commencement Exercises of the Law Department of the New-York University.

A large audience assembled in Association Hall last evening, to witness the commencement exercises of the Class of 1873, Law Department of the University of New-York. The platform was occupied by the Chancellor and Faculty of the University. Chancellor Crosby opened the proceedings by prayer, after which Mr. C. H. Hulburd, of the graduating class, delivered the class oration and valedictory address.

The Alumni oration, "The Nature and Perfection of Law, and the Duties and Obligations of Lawyers," delivered by Mr. Thomas S. Henry, of the Faculty, gained for the speaker, besides rounds of applause, a number of very handsome bouquets. After the Alumni oration and before the conferring of the degrees, the report of the Alumni Committee on Prizes was read. The $50 prize for excellence in oral examination was awarded to Marston Niles, and honorable mention was made of Messrs. Hulburd and Bartlett. The $50 prize for excellence in written examination was awarded to A. Preston C. Stevenson, and honorable mention made of Messrs. Creery, Niles, and Koones. It was stated that great difficulty was experienced by the examiners in determining between the papers of Messrs. Stevenson and Creery. When the reports had been read the following gentlemen, composing the class of 1873, received their diplomas from the hands of the Chancellor:

Samuel Huestes Archer, Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Wilber B. Burtis, Edward C. Christie, Charles E. Coddington, John K. Creery, Geo. P. Denman, Edwin D. Doughty, A. B., Edward M. Eddie, John H. Eadie, James H. Egins, Wm. J. Fanning, Langdon H. Gilmore, Chas. H. Hurburd, A. B., Frederick P. Jaques, John A. Koones, Jefferson N. Levy, John H. McCarthy, Jeremiah P. Michelbacher, Marston Niles, Arthur J. A. Pollock, Joseph B. Russell, Jr., Jared Sanford, A. Preston C. Stevenson, Jas. S. Stone, Mortimer Warner Billings.

In the absence of Wm. M. Evarts and Judge Daly, Judge Emott briefly addressed the graduates, urging upon them to enter on their profession with generous enthusiasm, and pointing out the great responsibilities they undertook in entering on the practice of law. The exercises were brought to a close by the benediction of the Chancellor.

The Brooklyn Horse-Shoers.

The horse-shoers of Brooklyn are still on strike, although it is probable that all the men will be at work to-day on the terms demanded, a large majority of the employers having concluded to grant the desired increase of wages. Yesterday the strikers went from shop to shop and induced the men at work to leave and join their ranks. In some instances the employers, including the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, informed the strikers that they could return to work on their own terms, but this the latter in many instances declined to accept immediately, saying that they preferred having a "day out" while they could get it. The floormen demand $3 50 and the firemen $3 75, an increase from $3 and $3 50.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first meeting of the Board of Health, under the new régime, will be held this afternoon.

Judge Fancher yesterday granted a writ of error in the case of Charles Moore, convicted of misdemeanor last March, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The German Revolutionists of 1848–49, resident in this City celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event yesterday, in Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street.

Richard S. Newcomb obtained, against Samuel Hersch, in the Superior Court, yesterday, a judgment by default in the sum of $5,500 damages for slander. The parties were formerly law partners.

The business of the annual conference of the Unitarian Church, the New-York and Hudson River division, will begin this morning, at the church, at the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, which left Liverpool on May 1 and Queenstown on May 2, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by three days than those previously at hand.

Deputy Sheriff James H. Erb was yesterday presented, by the officers attached to the department presided over by Mr. Judson Jarvis, with a handsome gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, as a token of esteem and regard.

The fourteenth annual commencement of the Columbia College Law School will be held at the Academy of Music this evening. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the graduating class, and the annual prizes awarded.

Mr. Judson Jarvis yesterday served a writ of detainer upon Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, commanding him to hold in his custody James McDermott, charged with the murder of his wife. The accused is an inmate of the hospital, suffering from self-inflicted wounds.

Patrolman Thos. A. Booth, of the mounted squad, was arraigned before President Smith, yesterday morning, on complaint of Patrick Nultes, marshal of the St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society, who charges him with having allowed a carriage to pass through their ranks during a procession on Sunday, last at 7th-av. and 25th-st.

Harriet Parker, aged 17, residing in North 9th-st., Williamsburg, attempted to jump overboard at four o'clock yesterday morning, at the foot of East Fourteenth-street, but was prevented by Officer Hogan, of the Eighteenth Precinct. She was apparently insane, and was therefore committed to the care of the Commissioner of Charities.

BROOKLYN.

The inquest in the case of Henry Englehardt begins this morning.

The City Treasurer yesterday submitted a report showing the surplus fund on deposit in the banks to the credit of the city to be $2,762,947.

Michael Maddigan, who, while intoxicated yesterday morning, fell on the sidewalk in Washington-avenue, near President-street, and fractured his skull, died afterward at the Long Island College Hospital.

Officer Harrington, of the Tenth Sub-Precinct, will be arraigned before the Police Commissioners to-day for attempting to shoot Sergt. Weeks in the Station-house on Sunday night. Harrington had been charged with black-mailing by the Sergeant.

The action brought by Mrs. Honora Williams against Henry J. Brandt, corner of Court and Atlantic streets, for $5,000 damages for injuries received by the falling of a piece of ice which defendant had shovelled off the roof, was tried yesterday in the City Court, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, amount $25.

LONG ISLAND.

Gov. Dix has ordered an extraordinary Supreme Court Circuit to be held in Kings County next month. Justice Ramsey will preside. This measure has been deemed necessary in order to try the case of The People ex rel. Debevoise against Ditmas, brought to dispossess Mr. Ditmas from the position of Mayor of Long Island City, and instal Mr. Debevoise.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Essex Freeholders meet to-day to organize.

The taxes collected in Jersey City last week amounted to $76,764.

The fourth annual opening of the Oneida Boat Club will take place on the 20th inst. There will be four races.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners will receive suggestions in writing in relation to the proposed avenue until the 26th inst.

James Coughlan, a wealthy Hoboken contractor, charged with bigamy, was yesterday arraigned in the Hudson Circuit Court, and gave bail in $2,500.

Charles Priestly died at No. 223 Grove-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, from symptoms resembling those of hydrophobia. Deceased had just arrived from Texas.

A lad named Allen was thrown from a wagon yesterday, in Jersey City, and had three ribs broken. He was taken to his home, in Hoboken, but is not expected to recover.

The discharge of Mr. Doremus, milk agent at the Erie Depot, yesterday, created considerable excitement, but it was thought the difficulty would be arranged by this morning.

The examination to fill the vacant cadetship at West Point from the Seventh Congressional District, (Hudson County,) resulted in favor of J. H. Loder, of the Jersey City High School.

Charles Henners, a groceryman, on Carteret-avenue, Newark, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver, because of financial embarrassment. Deceased was twenty-two years of age and unmarried.

The Charter election held at Morristown on Tuesday, for the first time resulted in the success of the Democratic Party. The Board of Aldermen is composed of seven Democrats and two Republicans, and a Democratic Mayor is also elected.

A train over the Paterson branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, jumped the track Monday night, by which the bridge on the west of the city was torn down, and thrown into the canal. Travel was interrupted for about four hours.

An investigation was held, yesterday, in reference to the drowning of the girl Mary O'Dea, in Newark, and for which Mrs. Jane Armstrong and daughter were arrested on suspicion. The evidence went to prove the drowning to have been accidental, and the prisoners were discharged.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found upon the Erie Railway track, west of Paterson. The head was fearfully crushed, and life had been extinct for some time. The body, which has been held for identification, was that of a man about eighteen years old, and the clothing indicated the deceased to have been a laborer.

In the case of Constable Woerner against Police Justice Shackelton, Justice Ruhlman, of Jersey City, yesterday, gave a verdict of $20 against the police justice, that amount being equal to the fine imposed on the constable for violating the city ordinance against carrying concealed weapons. Justice Shackelton will appeal the case.

The Third Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., Col. J. M. Drake, will be reviewed by President Grant and Gov. Parker at 9 o'clock, June 9, at Elizabeth. At noon, on the same day, the entire Second Brigade will be reviewed at Waverley Fair Grounds, by Gen. Mott and staff. The Second Brigade will then be escorted to Newark by the entire First Brigade.

The condemned murderer, Luisignani, has succumbed to the demands of nature and abandoned his intention of starving himself. He now eats ravenously, and exhibits an appalling appetite. His conduct is extremely bad, his language profane and blasphemous, and his ribald songs echo through the corridors of his prison, and attract the attention of persons in the streets. He appears hardened, callous, and unrepenting.

The Howard Mission.

The twelfth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. A. S. Hatch, the President, occupied the chair, and made a brief opening address. Rev. George H. Hepworth and Rev. L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the Mission, also addressed the audience. The children, to the number of about 300, occupied raised seats on the stage. They were neatly attired, and presented a good appearance. They sang several choruses, and finally rendered the Hallelujah Chorus, assisted by Grafulla's Band. The entire programme was very interesting, and, at the close of the exercises, a liberal collection was taken up. The receipts and expenditures of the Mission for the year ending May 1, 1873, are as follows: Received from the City, and proceeds of last year's anniversaries, $9,325 19; donations and subscriptions, $22,132 44; total, $31,457 63; expenditures, $30,810 42; leaving a balance in the treasury of $647 21.

The Mercantile Library Association—Annual Meeting.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening in Clinton Hall. Mr. Peter Voorhis, the Chairman, read the annual report, by which it appeared that the receipts of the past year amounted to $38,669 46, and the expenditures for the same time $38,278 15, leaving a balance on hand of $391 31. The association has at present 11,737 members, and the circulation during the year numbered 239,533 volumes. After an addition of 6,919 volumes during the year, it appears that there are at present in the library 148,273 volumes. The business of the library is conducted by twenty employes, Mr. George J. Schermerhorn being the present librarian. The report urges the necessity for a larger building, and one which will be fire-proof, and asserts that three gentlemen have offered to vouch for the raising of a fund of $500,000 for the construction of the new edifice. They will give the first $25,000 or $30,000 between them. The present building will be in a short time entirely too small to accommodate the increasing demands of the library and its patrons. In the report, appropriate allusion was made to the death of honorary members during the year. Those were Francis Lieber, LL.D.; Hon. Horace Greeley; John Torrey, LL.D.; Thomas Hall Faile, Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead, and Hon. James Brooks. During the year William H. Guion and Benjamin H. Field have been elected honorary members. After the reading of the report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed, a number of gentlemen spoke of the necessity for a better building, and seemed confident that, once started, the project would meet with immediate success.

New Invention in Ceiling Vessels.

A new and valuable invention in the ceiling of vessels designed for the carrying of grain has just been patented by Mr. William F. Morgan, carpenter and joiner, No. 287 West-street. The invention secures the most perfect safety in transporting grain, by preventing the cargo from shifting, in itself an improvement of the utmost importance, considering the large number of vessels lost from this cause alone. It also keeps the limber-holes and pumps from becoming choked, and prevents any bilge-water from getting to the grain. The invention of Mr. Morgan consists, among other things, in boarding the sides of vessels in a peculiar manner, so as to prevent the grain from working through the joints and getting behind the ceiling or in the bilge; the first or inner boarding being formed of hemlock or other comparatively cheap stuff, laid close, edge to edge, and the second boarding being composed of boards rabbeted, so that a continuous smooth surface will be produced. This double boarding is carried up to the upper deck. In order to prevent the shifting of the grain from side to side of the vessel, the upper part of the hold is divided, by Mr. Morgan's plan, into compartments extending lengthwise by means of partitions or shifting planks, which begin at about the height of the lower deck and reach to the upper deck, the ordinary shifting plank being made to stop at about the level of the lower deck, so that the hold or bin, fore and aft, is divided into five different longitudinal compartments. The hold is divided transversely into suitable compartments by means of end and centre bulkheads, which are constructed on an improved principle. To keep the cargo free from all moisture, a layer of felt is laid between the two layers of boarding, forming the ceiling, as well as in every available spot around the pump-well and bulkheads, thus effectually preventing any water from getting to the grain. A vessel ceiled in this manner possesses many advantages, the importance of which can be seen at a glance. For instance, water collected in the bilge or behind the joists and furring cannot possibly pass through the combined ceiling into the grain, nor can the grain pass through the ceiling into the space behind it get into the bilge, or pass through the walls of the pump-well, thus avoiding the danger of choking the pump. But perhaps the greatest advantage is that of keeping the cargo from shifting, which is accomplished by the upper partition, already referred to. The stuff used in ceiling vessels in this manner can be easily taken out at any time and applied to other purposes, and the vessel itself is greatly strengthened by the improvement, while sea risks are much reduced. By the new ceiling an unbroken surface is obtained, and the formation of breaks or crevices rendered impossible, at the same time that perfect ventilation is secured. By the adoption of Mr. Morgan's plan, bags can be, in a great measure, if not entirely, done away with, securing a large saving on the general outlay; and the security of the grain will be such that insurance companies will probably consent to take average risks on cargoes shipped in vessels so prepared, the only risk at present taken being on total loss, and even that only in some companies. The success obtained by the inventor in this new plan is the result of years of careful application to the subject.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republicans.

At a meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, a series of resolutions were proposed and adopted eulogizing the late Chief Justice Chase, and sympathizing with his family in the loss they have sustained. Resolutions expressing the approval by the organization of Mayor Havemeyer's appointments for School Commissioners were laid over. It is understood that the members of the association approve of the Mayor's appointments, but they feel they cannot pass a series of resolutions eulogizing the nominees as long as they retain for their clerk Lawrence D. Kiernan, a Tammany Hall politician.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 145 cars reported to arrive, 4,471 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,324 head, or 372 cars, against 354 cars for the same time last week; market slow at ¼c.@¾c. advance on last week's closing prices. The quality of the stock is good. The bulk of arrivals, thus far, is through consignments. There is not the usual amount of offerings, on account of trains being behind hand with stock. About 850 head were disposed of; sales, 492 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,090 lbs. to 1,316 lbs. at $5 87½@$6 35; 20 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,077 lbs., at $6; 66 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,204 lbs. to 1,268 lbs., at $6 25@$6 50; 39 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,074 lbs. to 1,085 lbs., at $6; 45 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,321 lbs., at $6 50; 20 head Illinois Stockers, averaging 991 lbs., at $5 80; 76 head Iowa Stockers, averaging 976 lbs., at $5 40@$5 80. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,600 head, against 4,600 head for the same time last week; the market opened at ¼c.@½c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 866 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 84 to 97 lbs., at $5 80@$6 50. Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far, 13,800 head, against 15,109 head for the same time last week. Market dull at last week's closing rates; sales 109 head Illinois Hogs, averaging 207 lbs., at $5 55; 563 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 178 lbs., at $5 50; 34 head stock Pigs, averaging 91 lbs., at $6 12½.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cattle dull and weak, except for very choice grades; the latter sold at $6 25@$6 40. A large number of common quality was left over: receipts, 5,000 head. Live Hogs active and prices firm; receipts, 15,000 head common to fair at $5@$5 20; good to choice, $5 25@$5 40.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, May 12.—Sugar nominal. Exchange irregular; United States, 60 days, currency, 13¾@14 premium; short sight, 16¾@17¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 32¼@33 premium; short sight, 36½@37 premium; on Paris, 28 premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Knowlton, Miss Knowlton, Mrs. Shepard, Miss Shepard, J. W. Edmunds, George Lamb, J. H. Raive, wife and infant, Mrs. Buckert, H. B. Dresser, wife and nurse, C. V. Hutchinson and wife, Mr. Livingston and wife, Mrs. A. E. Chambers, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Pruyn and servant, Mrs. Wetmore and 3 children, Mrs. Brainerd, J. K. Perego, Prof. Schwars, Miss Bulkley, Miss Battelle, Mrs. McMartin, Miss Flora McMartin, C. A. Lincoln and wife, J. Martin, H. G. Mann, S. O. Potts, Harry Mabbett, J. Kulman, M. B. Levy, J. A. Weeks, O. A. La Roche, A. J. Tarbott, J. C. Sturtevant, E. L. Rogers, John Walsh, George W. Dibble, H. Lawrence, H. D. Tinsdale, J. L. Burst, Gen. H. W. Berge, W. W. Russell, Dr. D. Shaefer, J. T. Dingley and wife, J. Quigg, P. Saunders, T. D. Walker, wife, and child, Mrs. Hart, Miss Hart, E. Hart, M. Hart, E. Brainerd, Jr., J. W. Schley, Jane Willis, D. Jackson, P. Jones, M. Stapleton, J. Stapleton, H. Cooper, J. M. Morse, H. Delaney, T. Delaney, D. Kane, Mrs. C. Johnson, J. R. Adams, Gen. Sprague, D. Harris, wife, and daughter.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bowman, wife, and infant, O. Bowman, Wm. S. Hurst, wife, child, and infant, Francis Fall and wife, Albert Smith and wife, Mr. Chandler, Miss Chandler, B. Chandler, Col. Sickels and lady, Mrs. W. W. Alport, Miss M. Alport, Master W. H. Alport, Master Alport, J. E. Hughes, W. H. Smith, Mr. Pinder, W. W. Newbury, J. E. Robinson, J. C. Sullivan, G. H. Crook, R. Coddington, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Maggie Gibson, Miss Kate Gibson, Georgina Gibson, Miss Jessie Gibson, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss A. P. Brown, Mrs. Acret, Capt. McKenzie, John Suthain, Henry Bentley, Mr. Remsey, Mr. Parsons, E. Woodcock, M. Geary, C. J. Stevens, R. K. Stevens, J. C. Bauer, W. R. Benedict, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Downing, Miss S. Donnell, Miss Julia Lister, Arthur Wooler, Wm. Boosey, Wm. Jamieson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, Mr. Specht, Mr. Dickinson, E. Kirins, Geo. Kirins, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brenne.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—John Fletcher, Mrs. James Fletcher, Edwin S. Umpierville and lady, E. Wood, George Paget, Thomas Holmes, Miss Eliza Jarvis, Mrs. S. E. Lorden and child, Mr. and Mrs. Veitch and 2 children, Misses Agnes, Margaret, and Helen Veitch, W. S. Veitch, James Veitch, Miss J. Veitch, W. J. Davidson, lady, and child, Mr. Geo. Noakes, Miss A. Hyland, Mrs. Susan Tenor and 2 children, Miss Maud Tenor, Francis Tenor, Robert Tenor, James W. Tenor, John L. Tenor, Miss A. M. Gilliland, R. C. Parker, Thomas Cowie, Miss C. McDonnell, Mrs. Calm and 3 children, Misses H. and A. Calm, C. Calm, M. Calm.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—A. Walter, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Little, H. J. Wilson, A. Wilcox, Mrs. W. G. D. Rende, B. Derker, E. H. Taperwell, H. Dorker, C. Dorker, Miss C. Dorker, A. J. Leinke, J. J. Sund, D. Fegan, Capt. Smith, E. Pascoe, Mrs. Pascoe, James Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, R. Eaton, Miss C. Thomson, Miss Mary O'Hearn, C. Shannon, A. H. Dorker, Wm. Nible, E. Raynor, Mrs. M. S. Rich, Miss F. B. Rich, Master W. T. Rich, Miss E. B. Swan, Mrs. Jane Dasey, Miss Ellen Dasey.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. Astrick and 2 children, Wm. Sands, C. M. Gray, Chas. Rottray, Mr. Archer, Jos. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Furlong, Miss A. Hogan, Mr. Foster, J. Forster, Mr. Berryman, Mrs. Freser, Miss Frese., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Mrs. Taunton, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Evans, 3 children, and nurse, Miss Lord.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Camp, D. M. Bennett, B. E. Wright, A. Melm, F. Haimann, R. N. Wallace, E. Lyons, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. E. Huntoon, Mr. Phillips, W. Meyers, M. Downing, J. D. Connell, Mrs. Connell, C. Grant, O. T. Lemen.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:44 | Sun sets....7:09 | Moon rises...9:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:51 | Gov. Island..9:40 | Hell Gate..11:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Euxine, (Br.,) Staples, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bylgia, (Swed.,) Sellman, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salvear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey Smith, Philadelphia; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Mary Whitridge, Cutler, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Helvetia, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Kate Crosby, (Br.,) Hibbard, Hamburg, Kinne, Reilly & Co.; Roving Sailor, Bryant, Cardenas, S. C. Loud & Co.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Chalmers, St. John's, via Savannah, Snow & Burgess; Express, (Br.,) Jayne, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Guisborough, (Br.,) Enos, Kingston, Jam., Leaycraft & Co.; Uncle Sam, Given, Rumacoa.

Schrs. Pass By, (Br.,) Patey, Eleuthera, G. F. Bully; Rubina, (Br.,) Seacord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; J. W. Coffin, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., J. Zittlosen; Atlantic, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; May Belle, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Brandywine, Adams, New-Smyrna, Fla., Overton & Hawkins; Frank Atwood, McKay, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; A. L. Wiley, Hickman, Rock Island, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) De Lamott, Liverpool April 29, and Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 5, lat. 48 18, lon. 32 40, exchanged night signals with a Bremen steam-ship bound E.; 6th, lat. 46 16, lon. 38 20, met a schooner-rigged steam-ship, do.; 7th, lat. 44 50, lon. 42 10, a Dutch steam-ship brig-rigged, showing J. D. F. Q., do.; 8th, lat. 42 59, lon. 47 20, a brig-rigged steam-ship, do.; 10th, lat. 41 28, lon. 57 20, passed a Guion steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 41 27, lon. 58 34, steam-ship Pennsylvania, hence for Glasgow; same date, lat. 41 26, lon. 58 48, a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 15, lon. 63 10, a bark-rigged steam-ship, do.; 13th, at 1:55 A. M., 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met a four-masted steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool May 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 1,219 passengers to J. G. Dale. May 8, noon, lat. 45 52, lon. 43 54, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. 9th, noon, lat. 43 37, lon. 49 29, passed steam-ship Tyrian, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool April 30, via Queenstown May 1, with mdse and 1,517 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 7, lat. 45 35, lon. 41, passed bark Eliza McLaughlin, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia; 8th, lat. 44 25, lon. 45 20, passed bark Nordboeng, (Norw.,) from Middlesboro, for New-York; same time, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 44, lon. 46 20, passed an Inman steamer do.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah May 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Remington, Galveston May 3 and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah May 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool April 30, via Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and 34 saloon and 1,332 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Wrecking steamer Relief, Walcott, Key West May 2, via Norfolk 11th, with wrecking material to Coast Wrecking Co. May 8 and 9, had a heavy gale from S. E.; lost mainmast and received other damage.

Bark Teresa, (Ital.,) De Martino, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Siocovich & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong easterly winds.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff, via Brest, 62 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 9 ds. with strong, variable winds.

Bark Alice Roy, (of Halifax,) Douglass, 33 ds. from Rotterdam, arr. 12th and anchored on the Bar, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Made a northern passage, and had variable weather; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Teresa Ester, (Ital.,) Mortola, Leghorn 87 ds., with marble, &c., to W. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar March 14, and made a southern passage; had variable weather.

Bark Pallas, (of Belize, Hon.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon., 16 ds., with logwood to Wm. Jix. Had strong easterly winds to Hatteras; from thence 4 ds., with thick fog.

Bark Andrea Lobilo, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to E. B. Heydecker. Passed Gibraltar April 3, took the northern passage, and had light variable winds.

Bark Nuovo Deruro, (Ital.,) Cichero, Trappani 90 ds., with salt to order. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14, took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Volturno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Girgenti Jan. 13, via Palermo, 74 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar March 4, and made a southern passage; had strong W. and N. W. winds, and has been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Dinorah, (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Liverpool 49 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a northern passage, and had rough weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Nescio, (Nor.,) Samuels, from St. Jago 16 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to order. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and thick fog.

Bark Jennie & Albert, (of Barbados,) Osborn, from Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Strout Bros. Had fine weather to lat. 32, thence to Hatteras strong gales from E. to S. E., since 4 ds. with moderate weather.

Bark Riconoscenza, (Ital.,) Costa, Cardiff Aug. 21, via St. Thomas 18 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light easterly winds. Put into St. Thomas in distress—before reported.

Bark Amason, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Middlesboro 61 ds., with railway-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Hurra, (Norw.,) Hansen March 20, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, Collum, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Volant, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) McDonald, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to E. G. Hurlbard. Had light variable winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Percea Hinkley, Small, Humacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Revera & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left schr. Abbie Brown, for New-York, ready.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscassett,) Tibbetts, St. Jago 15 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to J. M. & L. de Escoriaza—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had variable winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nautilus, (Ger.,) Jansen, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator April 12, in lon. 42 50; had strong N. E. and N. W. winds to the equator; since moderate weather. April 1, Arnold Floyguiler, seaman, native of Sweden, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Don Quixote, Hooper, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar to the Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Mathews, from Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had variable weather and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Solario, (of P. E. Island,) McLeod, from Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie & Co. Crossed the equator April 17 in lon. 37; had moderate weather and was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Heldahl, (Norw.,) Henrichen, Newport 49 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather; was 23 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brig Eugenia, dischg., to load for Baltimore.

Brig M. E. Thompson, (of Boston,) Hooper, Matanzas, via Delaware Breakwater, 13 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had variable weather.

Brig Isola, (of Castine,) Lord, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master.

Brig Wenonah, (of Portland,) Stone, Matanzas, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Smith, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Jones, Smith & Co. May 10, lat. 27 30, lon. 74 40, saw schr. Fannie Bucklin, of Rockland, steering S., and, same time, a large three-masted schr. steering for the Hole in the Wall, with loss of mizzenmast; same day, during a heavy swell from the eastward, carried away the foremast about ten feet below the crosstrees; took with it the main topmast and broke fore boom and square sail yards; the weather being fine, saved nearly everything attached in good condition; rigged the stump of the foremast as a jurymast, and was 5 ds. from thence to Hatteras, and from thence 7 ds. with variable easterly winds and dense fog. Off Chincoteaque Shoal, during a heavy blow from the E., passed a vessel's rail painted green and a quantity of wrecked materials.

Schr. Eclipse, Rountree, from Savannah 11 ds., with pine to Russell & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, from Savannah 9 ds., with pine to Jas. Murray—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Rich, Rice, from Messina, via Gibraltar 69 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Passed the Straits March 23; took the middle passage; had very heavy westerly gales, lost and split sails; rigging and spars damaged.

Schr. Dazzler, (of Brixham,) Dugdall, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar April 4; took the southern passage and had fine weather; was 6 ds. west of Bermuda. April 27, lat. 27 02, lon. 45, signaled a barkentine showing letters "W. Q. C. H.," from Port Natal, for London.

Schr. Vesta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Palmas, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Thos. Owen & Co.—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Son. Had fine weather to Hatteras, hence 10 ds. with strong easterly winds.

Schr. J. W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 16 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brennen—vessel to H. M. Packhard & Co. Had variable weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie Irwin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to order to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds; was into Delaware Breakwater; left on the 9th.

Schr. Whisper, Baker, of and from Key West 11 ds., with pine-apples, cotton, &c., to Benner & Pinkney. May 7, had a heavy gale from S. E., lasting 14 hours; since, variable weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Tobin, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to S. J. Wenberg. May 4, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke schr. J. J. Harris, hence for Baracoa, 9 ds. out; 9th, lat. 30 52, lon. 74 35, brig Cleta, from Baltimore, for Belize, Hon.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to Wm. Beard—vessel to master.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, (of Bristol, Me.,) Fitch, Brazos City 18 ds., with live oak to J. Bigler & Co.—vessel to I. S. Ingraham.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billow, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

Schr. Freestone, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. J. E. Kelsey, Damon, Virginia.

Schr. Judge Herrington, Corson, Virginia.

Schr. Susan Wright, Whitehead, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Benjamin Borland, Spence, Maryland.

Schr. F. Fraser, Showell, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Traveller, Adams, Tampa Bay, Fla., 21 ds., with cedar to the Eagle Pencil Company—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with calms and light easterly winds.

Schr. Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Richmond, Va.

Schr. E. H. Sharp, Webb, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wanpousa, Green, Virginia.

Schr. L. C. Sommers, Sommers, Cedar Keys 12 ds., with cedar to the Messrs. Carmers; vessel to master. Was 6 ds. n. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Godfrey, Virginia.

Schr. John Kelso, Kelso, Virginia.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Emerald, Decasto, Sag Habor.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Dart, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Wilmington, for Havana; Zodiac, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Endeavor, for Yokohama; Sikh, for Liverpool; barks Lima, for Havre; Ailsa, for St. John, N. B.; schr. Ella, for Minititlan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—Arr. steamer Atlas, from Liverpool; ship Johann Wilhelm, from London; barks Ruma, from London; Mary K. Campbell, from Troon; D. McPherson, from Messina; J. T. Smith, from Cienfuegos; brigs Belle Prescott, from Buenos Ayres; Aristos, from Surinam; Nazarene, from Humacoa; Jane, from Miragoane; Anglo, from Cienfuegos; Sullivan, from Turk's Island; schr. Bravo, from Bermuda.

Also, arr. steamers Mercedita, from Charleston; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Hercules, from Philadelphia; barks Fanny Lewis, from St. Thomas; Neptune, from Cienfuegos; brigs Stockton, from Buenos Ayres; Piccadilly, from Cape Town; [illegible], from Rio Janeiro; Jane, from Miragoane; schrs. E. B. Cornwall, from San Domingo City; also, arr. steamship Atlas, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 13.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Sullote, for Bath, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Elverton, from Matanzas; brig B. H. Jones, from Demerara; barks Bessie Chapman, Sampo, Lancet; brig Don Christian, and schr. Wm. A. Gibson.

Passed out—Barks Circassian, for Rio; Antoinette, for Cork; Angiolina Ilmater and Village Belle, for Londonderry; Acacia, for Matanzas; brig Lucy W. Snow, and schr. Isaac Overton, for St. Thomas; brigs A. Rowell, for Cabarien; Chesapeake, for Demerara, and Forest, for the West Indies.

LEWES, Del. May 13.—Passed in, bark Emmanuel, from Hull; barkentine Vesta, from London; brig Ethel Bolton, from Matanzas; barks Edmund, from Hamburg; Jupiter, from Amsterdam; Germania, from Rotterdam; H. G. Norwood, from Messina; Jenny Young, from Antwerp; Reform, from Greenock; Northumbria, from Shields; brigs Ortolan, from Cardenas; B. Inginac, from Trinidad; schr. J. K. Browning, from Trinidad.

Spoken off Chincoteague, 10th, schr. D. S. Saunders, from Baracoa, with loss of foremast.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 13.—Spoken, off Cape May, 12th inst., bark Hurra, from Havre.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 13.—Arr. steam-ships Huntsville and San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships Virgo, for New-York; schr. R. W. Tull, for Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. John L. Tracy, for Boston.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The White Star line steamship Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York May 3, arr. to-day.

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SUMMER FURNITURE,
THE MOST APPROPRIATE
FOR
SEA-SIDE COTTAGES,
MOUNTAIN VILLAS,
CITY AND COUNTRY HOUSES,
Made up in New and Beautiful Styles.
CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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BASKETS OF EVERY KIND,
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NEW AND FASHIONABLE ARTICLES
IN
SILVER.
OXYDIZED SILVER AND SILVER-GILT JEWELRY, CHATELAINE BOTTLES, FAN HOOKS, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.
NEW DESIGNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. ALSO, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GENOESE, AND NORWEGIAN SILVER FILAGREE JEWELRY, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

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MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18.
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Wedding Outfits Complete.
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